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## LEADERS ADDRESS 85TH EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION

## Report on Fukuda Speech

OW200519Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday called for swift approval of the Japan-China peace treaty by the Diet, stressing that the pact would not only cement the friendly ties between the two countries but contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world. He hailed the treaty, signed in Peking last month, as highly significant in that it laid the foundation of everlasting friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

The prime minister, addressing the 85th Extraordinary Diet session convened last Monday, devoted nearly half of his speech to foreign relations and international economic affairs. Saying that his government had settled virtually all pending diplomatic issues, Fukuda said that Japan was now willing to play a more active part in bringing about peace and prosperity of the world. He said Japan was now entering a new era, in which it could no more suffice itself simply by coping with world developments in a passive way. Fukuda said: "It is time that Japan was fulfilling a more positive role in the cause of world peace and prosperity. The international community strongly hopes our country to do so."

The prime minister's first major policy speech in eight months dealt with 12 subjects, covering diplomacy, the international economy, domestic economy and technological innovation with emphasis on the development of new energy sources.

Referring to his recent tour of four gulf states, Fukuda defined peace in the Middle East as the "biggest focal issue" facing world politics today. He said his trip had resulted in complete agreement on further promotion of economic and technical cooperation and cultural interchanges between Japan and Mideast countries. He praised U.S., Egyptian and Israeli leaders for their energetic efforts that had brought about progress in attaining a framework for continued Middle East peace negotiations.

Turning to Asia, Fukuda said that the situation in the Korean Peninsula was closely related to peace and stability in Japan and other countries in the region. He expressed hope that tensions existing between South and North Korea would be eased and avenues toward a peaceful reunification explored as early as possible. He said his government would redouble its efforts to make Japan's friendly relations with South Korea even more solid.

Fukuda said that one of Japan's important diplomatic tasks after the conclusion of the peace treaty with China was to promote friendly ties with the Soviet Union, based on "correct mutual understanding." He said his government would positively seek to step up economic, cultural, trade and personal interchanges with the Soviet Union. But he said that the return of the Soviet-held northern islands was a prerequisite to the development of truly stable relations between the two countries. Fukuda reiterated his government's policy of continuing to persuade Moscow to return the four occupied islands before a peace treaty could be concluded between the two countries.

He stressed the importance of closer cooperative relations between Japan and West European countries, which he said shared a common sense of value as advanced industrial democracies.

The prime minister attached particular significance to Japan's relations with the United States, saying that "our bilateral relations have been carried another step forward and enhanced so much that the two countries together can now contribute toward the construction of a peaceful and friendly international community...."

Fukuda expressed concern over the present state of the world economy, noting that business recovery was tardy, unemployment was still high and protectionist trends were rife in many industrialized countries. To help the world pull out of these difficulties, he said Japan would do all it could to fulfill its pledges at the Bonn economic summit in July--the 7-percent real economic growth this year and a reduction of the current-account surplus through increased imports. But once again he called on the United States to try hard to stabilize the value of the dollar. "A stable dollar is needed more than anything else" for the international pledges made at the Bonn summit to bear the desired effect, Fukuda said. He said that the six other participants in the Bonn conference were hoping Japan to host next year's summit in Tokyo. He said he was resolved to live up to their expectations, thus indirectly showing his determination to seek reelection as president of his Liberal-Democratic Party and as prime minister at a party convention in December.

On the domestic economy, the prime minister said Japan's exports began to show signs of declining in terms of volume, as a result of the dramatic appreciation of the yen and shipment restraints. But he cautioned that the yen's upsurge, while having the effect of reducing the current-account surplus, could adversely affect the domestic industry. He said the government had adopted a comprehensive economic package, aimed at stirring up domestic demand to create more jobs and to ensure a steady business recovery. The package included additional government expenditures on public works, imports on an emergency basis and relief measures for recession-hit industries.

Visualizing an economic society Japan should aim to attain in years ahead, the prime minister said that the structure of the Japanese economy must be transformed so that it could better adapt itself to the changing international environment and the limitedness of resources and energy and continue to attain a sustained economic expansion.

Fukuda stressed the importance of new technological development and said Japan should venture on ambitious projects in such new fields as technology on conservation of the environment, energy-saving technology, new traffic technology and technology on recycling of wastes. Fukuda also said that Japan should aim to realize nuclear fusion energy by the beginning of the next century. He said Japan would seek to promote cooperation and joint research development with the United States in the field of nuclear fusion and other new energy sources in line with agreement he reached with President Carter in Washington in May.

#### Report on Sonoda's Speech

OW200545Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Wednesday that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty concluded last month would contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world, transcending the ensuring of long friendship between the two countries. In his speech on foreign policy at the 85th Extraordinary Diet session, Sonoda said "the government desires to further contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world on the basis of this new relationship between Japan and China." The Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was signed in Peking August 12, six years after the two countries agreed to conclude such a treaty in a joint statement in 1972 on normalization of diplomatic relations. Sonoda asked the Diet to consider the treaty promptly and approve its ratification as soon as possible. Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is expected to visit Japan around October 20 for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty.

Reviewing Japan's major diplomatic activities since the turn of the year, the foreign minister said that the government has made efforts to strengthen its diplomatic ties with other Asian countries. "The nations of Asia and Japan are neighbors who share peace and prosperity, and our relations with these countries constitute the foundation for our diplomacy," he said.

Sonoda said that his meeting with his counterparts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in Thailand in July was aimed at giving substance to the "heart-to-heart relationship" with these countries promoted by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda during his Southeast Asia tour last year. "I am convinced that through the meeting with the ASEAN foreign ministers and other efforts, our relations of friendly cooperation and mutual trust with these countries have been further deepened," he said. Sonoda said that the government has also succeeded in promoting better relations with the countries of Indochina through such efforts as the settlement of the debt issue with Vietnam, the new economic cooperation offer to that country and the invitation of both Vietnamese and Cambodian leaders to visit Japan. He said that the government intends to contribute positively to the establishing of peace and prosperity in entire Southeast Asia through the promotion of closer ties and mutual understanding with both noncommunist and communist countries in the region.

The foreign minister further said that the Japan-South Korea ministerial conference held earlier this month succeeded in an exchange of frank views on building new cooperative relations between the two countries based on the promotion of mutual trust and broadened exchanges in a wide range of political, economic and cultural fields.

Sonoda said that the Japan-U.S. summit meeting held in Washington in May was "most timely" for discussing "specific ways in which our two countries could best cooperate and what role each should play for the peace and prosperity of the world." "As Japan has taken on added economic strength and acquired broader political influence, this relationship of close friendship and cooperation between Japan and the United States has become an indispensable prerequisite for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

The foreign minister said that his visit to the Soviet Union in January was made with the awareness of the importance of the Japanese claim to the four northern islands held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. "As the government has consistently maintained, for Japan-Soviet relations to develop on a truly stable foundation, it is essential to bring about the return of the four northern islands as unanimously desired by all of our people and to conclude the (pending Japan-Soviet) peace treaty," he said. "This need is being felt ever more keenly today," he added.

Touching on his visit to the Middle East in January and again earlier this month accompanying the prime minister, Sonoda said that there was an epoch-making significance in further strengthening the cooperative relations and mutual understanding between Japan and the Mideast countries. "The countries of the Middle East are important countries, having relationships of interdependence with Japan," he said.

He said that the government highly valued the recent successful outcome of the Camp David Middle East peace talks in the United States. Sonoda said that it is the strong wish of the government that the agreements reached at the Camp David peace conference will bear fruit.

Turning to world affairs, the foreign minister said that international efforts are now urgently required for the solution of such problems as the stimulation of the economic conditions, the north-south issue, resources and energy shortages, disarmament and the new Law of the Sea Conference. Sonoda said that these were all serious problems "bearing directly upon Japan's national interest and requiring our efforts for their solution." "At the same time, it is Japan's responsibility as an advanced industrial country to make every effort to solve such global problems," he added.

#### Report on Finance Minister's Speech

OW200549Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep (KYODO)--Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama expressed his confidence that the government would be able to fulfill its international pledge to achieve a 7-percent economic growth in fiscal 1978.

In a fiscal policy speech delivered at the extraordinary Diet convened Monday, Murayama said the achievement of the international commitment has been assured by the adoption of a package of additional business-stimulating steps on September 2. Murayama said the national economy has been recovering smoothly, with public works spending expanding and inventory liquidation progressing steadily while prices of goods and services remained stabilized. Consumer spending has also been on a steady rise, he added.

But, he said, there has so far been no conspicuous improvement in the employment situation and exports have been decreasing in terms of volume as a result of the yen's steep appreciation, causing concern that they may have an adverse effect on the economy. In the light of such an economic situation, the government adopted the economic-stimulus package September 2 in order to secure a sustained economic recovery, he noted.

The package, called the "comprehensive economic policies," calls for promotion of public works totaling about yen 2.5 trillion in terms of the overall project scale so that domestic demand will increase vigorously, Murayama said. Under the package, the government will also take steps to stabilize business operation of smaller enterprises and industries hit hard by the protracted recession and promote "emergency measures" to help reduce the nation's huge balance-of-payments surplus, the finance minister stated.

The government, Murayama went on to say, plans to positively promote the Tokyo round of multinational trade negotiations for expanding world trade in the future and, at the same time, will increase the nation's economic cooperation with developing countries in line with a policy to double "official development assistance (ODA)" in three years. When these measures are promoted efficiently, he said, the nation will be able to achieve the targeted 7-percent economic growth in fiscal 1978, ending next March, without fail. He added that the nation's balance-of-payments surplus would gradually decrease when these domestic demand-stimulating measures begin to produce tangible results.

Nowadays, he said, international cooperation and solidarity is necessary more than at any time in the past. Now that Japan has assumed an important position in the world economy, he said, the government is now required to implement an economic policy aiming at stabilization and developments of both the domestic and international economies. The "comprehensive economic policies" fully answer such requirements both at home and abroad, he added.

In order to financially back up the new package, he said, the government is adopting a supplementary budget calling for additional expenditures of yen 715.2 billion in the general account budget and also an extra outlay of yen 651.2 million in the fiscal loan and investment program budget. The addition to the general account budget includes yen 459,265 million in public works investments and special boosts for improvement of educational and social welfare facilities, he said.

Referring to the nation's current fiscal situation, Murayama said, efforts must be stepped up to reduce the budget's heavy dependence on borrowings from the public through flotation of a massive amount of government bonds. Unless such big fiscal deficit is reduced as soon as possible, stabilization and further development of the national economy may be hampered, he said. It is thus vital to redouble efforts to restore the nation's fiscal health from a longer-range viewpoint, he stressed. Based on this fiscal policy, he said, the government will try to economize on expenditures as much as possible in compiling the state budget for fiscal 1979. In the future, he said, it may become necessary to seriously consider increasing the people's tax burdens in order to increase the fiscal revenue.

He said he would fully explain Japan's economic situation and its policy efforts at an annual joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank opening in Washington Monday to obtain the understanding and cooperation of other nations.



In conclusion, Murayama said, the Japanese economy is now faced with various structural problems brought on by recent fast changes in the global economic situation. The government, he said, will promote a fiscal policy principally aimed at achievement of a balanced development of the national policy.

KOSYGIN TO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT: WILL STUDY COUNTERPROPOSAL

OW200025Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin said Tuesday the Soviet Union is ready to study a Japanese counterproposal to the Soviet draft of the good neighborhood and cooperation treaty if such a counterproposal is submitted. He made this known in a meeting with Shigeyoshi Matsumae, President of Tokai University and president of the Japan Cultural Association With Foreign Countries.

The premier said the Soviet Union will not necessarily stick to the Soviet draft submitted to the Japanese side last January. He said the Soviet Union will be willing to make a study if a Japanese counterproposal was submitted irregardless of the designation of the treaty.

The statement made by Kosygin was regarded by observers as indicating the strong wish of the Soviet Union to conclude a treaty stipulating good neighborhood and friendly relations with Japan with a flexible stand as a prior step to conclusion of a peace treaty.

After his one-hour-and-45-minute meeting with Kosygin, Matsumae told newsmen that the premier said the Soviet Union was taking note of the strengthening of military tie-up relations between Japan and China following the recent signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Matsumae said Kosygin cited as an example the recent unofficial visit made to Japan by Gen Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Matsumae said, however, the premier did not make critical comments on the problem of signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty but stressed the importance of development of Japan-Soviet ties.

JAPAN FINALIZES POSITION AT IMF-WORLD BANK MEETING

OW191231Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda instructed Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama Tuesday to tell the forthcoming joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that Japan's exports have started declining. Fukuda asked Murayama to explain to the meeting, opening in Washington Saturday, that Japanese exports were decreasing in value when quoted in the yen, although they were not in terms of dollars because of the low exchange value of the U.S. currency.

Murayama met the prime minister at the latter's official residence to finalize Japan's position to be taken at the Washington meeting. Murayama will leave for the meeting Thursday morning and arrive in Washington Friday (Japan time) after a one-day stopover in New York. He will also attend a meeting of IMF's interim committee and that of a joint IMF-World Bank development committee also taking place in Washington preceding the two-day joint IMF-World Bank Board-of-Governors annual meeting. He is scheduled to return home on September 27.

## BELGIAN PREMIER TINDEMANS ARRIVES IN TOKYO 19 SEP

OW191111Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans arrived in Tokyo Tuesday afternoon with his wife and 10 high-ranking officials for a six-day official visit to Japan. The Belgian premier will be received in audience by the emperor and empress at the Imperial Palace this week.

While in Tokyo, he will confer with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on issues of mutual concern, including ways to rectify the chronic bilateral trade imbalance, which is heavily in Japan's favor. Fukuda, who visited Brussels on his way home from the Bonn summit in July, will hear from Tindemans how European accords to enlarge the joint European currency float are being implemented. Tindemans will also confere with leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and journalists.

## Talks With Fukuda, Sonoda

OW200651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep (KYODO)--Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans called on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday and conferred with him on international economic problems, the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and the Mideast peace issue. Fukuda briefed Tindemans, who is visiting Japan as a government guest, on a large-scale supplementary budget to be presented to the current extraordinary Diet session as part of Japan's economic stimulation package. Fukuda, speaking on his impressions during his recent four-nation Mideast tour, also said he felt the stability of the dollar would lead to stable oil prices.

Tindemans stressed the need to stabilize international currencies. He explained that there are wide differences in inflation rates among the nine European Economic Community nations, adding that the EEC expects to create soon a new European currency scheme for stabilization. Tindemans said the EEC nations' economies are unable to attain growth as high as Japan. Unemployment is a serious problem in Europe and it will not be reduced unless 4-percent economic growth is maintained, he said.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who was also present at the talks, said Japan welcomed the Mideast peace accords reached at the Camp David summit, but added it will probably take a long time to bring a final settlement to the Mideast issue.

ABE: FUKUDA HAS NO PLAN TO VISIT EGYPT

OW191117Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Tuesday that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has no plan to visit Egypt. Egypt was originally included in the countries Fukuda was to visit on his recent trip to the Middle East. However, the visit was cancelled when it became clear that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was going to the United States for the Camp David summit. While the prime minister was making his Mideast tour, the Egyptian Government asked Fukuda to come to Egypt at a time convenient to him.

SONODA TO VISIT UK, FRG, CSSR, HUNGARY IN EARLY NOVEMBER

04191241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda plans to visit Britain, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in early November, ministry sources said Tuesday. He is expected to leave on the tour around November 3, but his itinerary has yet to be set, the sources said. Sonoda's first stop will be Britain where he will meet with Foreign Secretary David Owen, they said. Japan and Britain have twice postponed regular foreign ministers' conferences. The foreign minister also expects to meet with his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Bonn, according to the sources. Sonoda is going to Czechoslovakia and Hungary to return their foreign ministers' visits to Tokyo recently.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY 'UNMOVED' BY MANSFIELD AVIATION SUGGESTION

OW191053Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--The Ministry of Transport remained unmoved Tuesday by U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield's suggestion that a solution could be reached this autumn in the protracted negotiations on revision of the Japan-U.S. Civil Aviation agreement. The ministry considered what the ambassador had said in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan during the day as essentially no more than a repetition of Washington's already known position in the drawn-out negotiations. Without any real change in the U.S. position, a ministry official said, "it would be useless to reopen the suspended negotiations during the coming autumn."

The negotiations were opened in October 1976 at the initiative of Japan, which is seeking radical revision of the 1953 agreement considered "unfair and unequal." The talks have been held off and on without desirable results. The last round broke up in March this year after intermittent sittings.

Mansfield made his suggestion in an indirect way by including it in the speech in which he chiefly dwelt on the current Japan-U.S. trade relations.

According to Transport Ministry officials, Mansfield in his speech Tuesday in effect repeated Washington's recent demand for Japanese liberalization of American charter airline visits to Japan, acceptance of new low air fares on a liberal basis, and wider opening of its airports to U.S. airliners.

The said such demands are hard to accept immediately for economic and physical reasons and that correction of the inequalities of the pact should be the first consideration. They added they would keep watching Washington's future moves in connection with the negotiations to decide whether the talks could be reopened with any hope of solution.

#### BRIEFS

AID TO NEPAL--Tokyo, 18 Sep--Japan and Nepal exchanged notes in Katmandu Sunday on a Japanese grant in aid of up to yen 400 million to help the Nepalese Government improve the standard of living in its mountainous and frontier regions, it was announced here Monday. The notes were exchanged by Japanese charge d'affaires Noboru Yabata and Dr Devendra Raj Panday, acting secretary of finance of Nepal. The aid money will be used to buy textile goods for the Nepalese, the announcement said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]



## AFGHAN GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH ROK

SK1 1604Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT 18 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Sep (KCNA)--The Afghan Government on September 17 officially announced that Afghanistan severed diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet clique, according to a report from Kabul.

The action taken at a cabinet meeting of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held that day, presided over by Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

A government statement issued after the cabinet meeting noted that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognizes only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This just step is a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, their stooges, who are obdurately obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, persisting in the "two Koreas" plot. This also patently proves that the desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists to isolate our republic in the international arena meets a shameful fiasco and the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, their stooges, are isolated more and more in the international arena.

Facts show that the government of our republic whose international prestige and authority are rising with each passing day is the genuine legitimate representative of the Korean people and enjoys the unqualified support of the people's of the non-aligned countries and developing countries.

## Kim Il-song Hails Afghan Support

SK191804Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1619 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of thanks to Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in connection with the fact that on September 17 the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognized only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and severed diplomatic relations with South Korea. The message reads:

Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council; prime minister, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul

I have learned that on September 17 the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognized only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and severed diplomatic relations with South Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warmly hails this determined step of your government, highly appraising it as a just step reflecting the trend of the present time when the world people oppose imperialism and colonialism and advance along the road of independence.

The step of your government to effect a blow at the imperialists and their lackeys trying to [word indistinct] and perpetuate the division of Korea powerfully encourages our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people are happy to have such a courageous people as the Afghan people as their comrade-in-arms in Asia and express firm solidarity with their just struggle for the building of a new life.

Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will be further expanded and developed in various fields in the future, I take this opportunity to heartily wish the Afghan people greater successes in the struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and developing the country independently under your correct leadership.

Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, September 19, 1978

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK200541Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--On September 17 the Afghan Government at a cabinet meeting presided over by Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, adopted the just step of severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet clique. Papers here today carry editorial articles highly estimating and warmly welcoming this step.

A government statement issued at the end of the cabinet meeting of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] said that the DRA Government recognizes only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A NODONG SINMUN article titled "Deserving Punishment to the Dirty Puppet Clique of Imperialism" says:

The bold and revolutionary step taken by the Afghan Government is a just one reflecting the trend of the present era when the world's people oppose imperialism and colonialism and advance along the road of independence. The determined step of the Afghan Government is a powerful encouragement and support to the just cause of our people who are struggling to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying hard to impair the high authority of our republic, persisting in the manoeuvres for split and war, the Afghan Government broke off with the South Korean puppets, the dirty running dogs of U.S. imperialism. This is one more sledge-hammer brought down upon the head of the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors and a stunning blow at the imperialist reactionaries who are encouraging them. The article further says:

The Afghan Government's severance of diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet clique convincingly proves that today the DPRK enjoys unqualified support in the international arena as the only legitimate, sovereign state representing the genuine national interests and will of the entire Korean people, whereas the South Korean puppets are denounced and repudiated as a band of despicable traitors and fascists going against the trend of the era of independence and disgraceful servants of imperialism.

As a matter of fact, the South Korean puppets are the dirtiest human scum having not an iota of independence and serving imperialism as a tool in its aggression, truculent fascist hangmen and bellicose elements seeking a way out in war. It is evident that the South Korean puppet "regime" is not a regime with which dignified independent states should have any relations.

The Afghan Government's severance of diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet clique, the faithful executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation, is a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the independent forces. The Korean people take great pride in having such courageous and dignified people as the Afghan people as their comrade-in-arms in Asia.

Our people get along by the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Afghan people and will much as ever firmly joining hands with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

MINJU CHON in an article titled "Powerful Support to the Just Revolutionary Cause of Our People" says: The determined step of the Afghan Government patently proves that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking the great chuche idea as its guideline and embodying it in all fields, is the only legitimate government of the entire Korean people.

#### ZAMBIAN MILITARY FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK200514Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--A military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by A.G. Zulu, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on September 19 for an official visit to our country.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the airport were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. A large number of servicemen of the People's Army and working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests at the airport. They were met at the airport by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, personages concerned Yun Ki-pok, Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk, Cho Myong-nok, Kim Yong-yon, Hwang Chol-san, Kang Chung-han, Kil Chae-kyong and Yi Yong-chang, and generals and officers on the Peoples Army. Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present. A function welcoming the delegation was held at the airport.

#### O Chin-u Meets Delegation

SK200515Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces, on September 19 met and had a friendly conversation with the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by A.G. Zulu, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, which paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk and Cho Myong-nok.

#### Delegation Feted at Reception

SK202520Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 19 hosted a reception at the Okryu Hall in honour of the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia on an official visit to our country. Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by A.G. Zulu, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

Speaking first at the reception, Comrade A. G. Zulu said that the industrious and courageous Zambian people under the correct guidance of His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, their outstanding leader, have made a big advance in laying a foundation of economic self-sustenance, achieving national unity and consolidating the political independence, valiantly frustrating the incessant aggression and subversive acts of the imperialists, neo-colonialists and racists, with the display of a staunch fighting spirit. Pursuing the policy of non-alignment in the external relations, the Government of the Republic of Zambia is fighting for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and actively supporting and encouraging the just liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against the white minority rule, he said.

The Korean people and soldiers of the People's Army heartily and warmly hail all the successes made by the Zambian people and army in the struggle for achieving an independent development of the country and increasing its defence capabilities and wholeheartedly wish them greater successes in their future struggle, he declared. He expressed deep thanks to the Zambian Government and people for their active support to the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The current visit to our country of the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia constitutes a great support and encouragement to the struggle of our people and soldiers of the People's Army for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a clear token of the friendly and cooperative relations favourably developing between the two countries, he said.

A.G. Zulu spoke next. The attendants of the reception toasted the friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and Zambia, the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, the outstanding leader of the Zambian people, and the good health of His Excellency esteemed A.G. Zulu. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Leader Expresses Support

SK200527Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--We express full support to your demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, declared A.G. Zulu, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, in his speech at the reception given by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honor of the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by him on an official visit to our country.

Stressing that Zambia is fighting on the front against imperialism, old and new colonialism and fascist racism, he said: Today we are standing face to face with the Rhodesian racists and helping in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia. Though the fight is fierce, the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia will soon achieve liberation.

One Korea is good for the Korean people just as one Zambia is good for the Zambian people. We take close to heart the tragedy of split in which one nation of the same blood is divided into two. With these sentiments we actively support the reunification of this divided country.

We Zambian people heartily hail the great exploits made by the respected and beloved great leader Kim Il-sung for the Korean people. He is the greatest man. He liberated the oppressed Korean people. He founded the chuche idea and has led the Korean people to lead an excellent life.

We pay respect to the great leader for the tremendous successes made in industry and other economic construction. The entire soldiers of Korea hold the great leader in high esteem. We the Zambian people believe that you will certainly reunify the country.

#### COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE IN USSR

SK200543Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--A communications delegation of our country headed by Kim Yong-chae left Pyongyang yesterday by air to attend the 11th communications ministers conference of the Organisation for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in Telecommunications and Post to open in the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by a personage concerned a G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

#### STATE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA PERFORMS FOR PRC EMBASSY STAFFERS, GUESTS

SK200530Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--The State Philharmonic Orchestra, which had visited China, performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of September 19 in honour of staffers of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese guests.

Invited to see the performance were Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and Chinese guests staying in Korea. Seeing the performance with them were personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Kim Kil-hyon, Chang Chol and Kim Hyong-yul, and working people in the city.

The artists of the State Philharmonic Orchestra put on the stage the numbers which they had performed in the significant days of their performance tour of China. The performance was acclaimed by the audience.

#### FOREIGN DELEGATES PRAISE 'SUCCESSSES' OF NORTH KOREAN ECONOMY

SK200200Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0111 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign delegations which had attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited the central industrial-agricultural exhibition, industrial establishments and cooperative farms in various places and praised the enormous successes registered by the Korean people in the socialist economic construction.

Head of the delegation of the Labour Party of Spain, Eladio Garcia Castro, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Party of Spain, said: We clearly saw that in Korea self-support in economy is not a slogan but a reality. Korea has a firm independent economy. This is very important, because self-support in economy guarantees independence and self-reliant defence.



Head of the party and government delegation of Mongolia, Jumenbayaryn Ragchaa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: The Korean people can make anything they want.

Head of the party and government delegation of Vietnam, Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, had this to say: We saw the great achievements made by the Korean people under the leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and the glorious Workers Party of Korea. Korea's engineering industry has reached a very high level of development.

Head of the party and government delegation of Gabon, Jean Arsene Bounguenza, minister, special counsellor of the president of the Republic of Gabon and member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon, said: The Korean people have made big successes in industry, agriculture and all other fields in a brief span of time. The 30 years of the DPRK are a history of full efflorescence of the great chuche idea.

Head of the party and government delegation of Sao Tome and Principe, Flavio Peres dos Santos, member of the Steering Committee of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of social equipment and the environment, said: We saw that the agriculture of Korea has made an unimaginable development. We clearly realised that this success is attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Head of the delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Jose Manuel Pedregosa, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and member of parliament, said: We saw for ourselves that the Korean people have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state in a brief span of time. This great success of the Korean people is the result of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a fruit borne of the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean People.

Head of the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad Muqbil, minister of social affairs, labour and youth of the Yemen Arab Republic; head of the party and government delegation of Equatorial Guinea, Nso Ndong Akele, member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea and chairman of the People's Assembly; head of the party and government delegation of Angola, Punza Manuel Quarta, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and coordinator of the Uige provincial party committee, and heads of many other delegations said that the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people give encouragement and precious experiences to their countries and developing countries.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN PARTY LEADERS

##### Tsedenbal Greetings

SK161404Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 15 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural sent a personal message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The message is as follows:

To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, I extend sincere and warm congratulations and greetings to you, the KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and to the fraternal Korean people through you, in the name of the Central Committee, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, all Mongolian people and in my own name.

The founding of the DPRK, the first nation for workers and farmers in the history of Korea, is a fruition of the self-sacrificing struggle waged for many years by the Korean people. Consolidating the gains of the revolution, the Korean people have achieved great successes in socialist construction of the nation under the guidance of the KWP, and have been maintaining a close relationship with the socialist nations during the past 30 years. The Mongolian people are indeed pleased with the achievements of the fraternal Korean people.

The Mongolian people's Republic consistently supports the just striving by the Government of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the nation without outside interference.

I wish to note with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperative relations between our two nations have been solidified and developed for the last 30 years so as to comply with the benefits of the peoples of Mongolia and Korea, and the benefits of the peoples of Asia and the world for the consolidation of peace and their national independence. On the occasion of this commemorative day, I wish you and fraternal Korean people new and greater successes in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and in the creative striving for socialist construction. May the friendship and cooperative relationship between the peoples of Mongolia and Korea be consolidated and developed!

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; chairman, Presidium of the People's Great Hural, 2 September, 1978 Ulaanbaatar

#### Other Greetings

SK201037Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The messages came from Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Komei Party; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers Party of Switzerland; Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Fernando Maldonado, secretary general of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador; Dr. Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Kalevi Sorsa, chairman, and Ulf Sundkvist, general secretary, of the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland; Dr. Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, general secretary of the Dominican Revolutionary Party; Ichio Asukata, chairman, Noboru Akune, vice-chairman, and Tamio Kawakami, director of the International Department, of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Dr. Bassos Rissarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Luis Mattini, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, secretary general of the United People's Party of Bangladesh;

Leo Brincat, president of the Malta Labour Party; Berge Furre, chairman, and Lasse Johnson, secretary general, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Eduard Hafner, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark; Dario Ghisletta, deputy general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party, on behalf of the party; Dominique Galle, general secretary, and Robert Oppetit, chief for International Affairs, of the Progressive Guallists Union of France; and Henry Winston, national chairman, and Gus Hall, general secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The messages extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Referring to the tremendous successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader, the messages expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

PEOPLE HAIL KIM IL-SONG'S 9 SEP 'HISTORIC REPORT'

SK181141Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 18 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Sep (KCNA)--Meetings are being held at industrial establishments, farms and offices to support and thoroughly implement the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Meetings were held on September 16 and 17 at the Kunsong tractor plant, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the Kim Chaek iron and steel works, the Sinchang coal mine, the Ullul mine, the Yongsong machine plant, the Haeju cement factory, the Pukji cooperative farm in Chaeryong county, the Ilhyang cooperative farm in Kyongsong county, and many other factories, enterprises and farms.

The reporters and speakers in unison stressed that "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea," the historic report of the great leader, is a brilliant record of the proud victories won by our people in the revolution and construction under the uplifted banner of the great chuche idea and an immortal encyclopedia in which are consummated the profound and rich ideas and theories and outstanding policies brightly lighting the road of the building of socialism and communism.

They noted that his report is a militant program for powerfully accelerating the independent reunification of the country and a precious revolutionary work indicating a road to the peoples of the new-emerging forces for hastening the victory of the cause of revolution, united close under the banner of independence.

They said that his report stirs the hearts of the people and evokes widespread repercussions upon the people at home and abroad for its justice and truth. The entire party members and working people who greeted the programmatic report of the great leader in boundless emotion and excitement are overflowing with the conviction of victory and the determination to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche started by him, they said.



They stressed that, by declaring it the ultimate goal of the government of the republic to lead the whole society with the *chuche* idea and comprehensively expounding the ways for its attainment in his historic report, he put another powerful weapon in the hands of our people to energetically accelerate their grand march to communism with overflowing hope and confidence.

The attendants expressed their firm determination to bring constantly a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work by racing on forcefully along the road of *chuche* indicated by the respected and beloved leader. Resolutions were adopted at the meetings.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM KOREANS IN JAPAN

SK151820Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1605 GMT 15 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--The attendants of the central meeting of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, reverently sent a letter carrying the ardent loyalty of all of them to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The letter said that the compatriots in Japan, greeting the national holiday with great joy and emotion amid the warm affection and care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, were filled with boundless reverence and loyalty to the respected and beloved leader who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, by wisely leading it, ushered in a new era of great national prosperity and grandeur unprecedented in the homeland and bestowed upon them the great honor of being the overseas citizens of the dignified republic.

The letter went on: The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, indeed, meant the birth of the first worker-peasant state in the colonial East, a new socialist Korea which throws the rays of the *chuche* idea all over the world, and a great historic event which announced to the whole world that the working people became the genuine master of state power for the first time in the long history of our people.

Over the past three decades since the founding of the republic, you, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and construction, shouldering the heavy burden of our revolution, vigorously led all our people along a straight path to victory to build in the fatherland where U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, was defeated a paradise of the people where all the people are equally well off, free from exploitation and oppression, a powerful socialist state which has earned fame for its independence, selfsustenance and selfdefence.

As there are the great leader and the blessed socialist homeland, today the compatriots in Japan are proudly advancing, upholding the banner of ever-victorious Kimilsongism even under difficult circumstances in an alien land. The letter stressed:

We will in the future, too, as in the past, loyally attend only you, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, with deep respect and, rallied close around you and the republic, will turn out more vigorously in the sacred patriotic work for the homeland and people.

We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to you, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution, great sun of the nation and tender-hearted father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, for the victory of the cause of Kimilsongism and for the strengthening and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the prosperity of the generations to come.

## TRADE UNION FEDERATION HOSTS SOHYO DELEGATION

SK201046Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea arranged a banquet on September 19 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the Second Political Department directors delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Tokuji Yoshioka, vice-chairman of SOHYO and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All Japan Harbour Workers Union.

Addressing the banquet first, Mun Pyong-rok said: The persistent struggle of SOHYO for the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. security treaty" and the dismantling of U.S. military bases and against the expansion of the Japanese monopoly capital and its overseas infiltration contributes not only to the democratic development of Japan but also to the cause of peace in Asia. He expressed firm solidarity with SOHYO's just struggle.

In his speech, Tokuji Yoshioka paid a high tribute to the Korean people for having achieved great political and economic successes and built Korea as it is today under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Today the reunification of Korea, he noted, is the greatest task of the Korean people and, at the same time, a desire of the world people. Without the realization of Korea's reunification peace cannot be achieved in Asia, he added.

He bitterly denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and stressed that they would make every possible effort for a success of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea slated in Tokyo for November this year.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese working classes and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on September 19 by air.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA--Pyongyang 19 Sep--Chang Il-man, ambassador of our country to the United Republic of Tanzania, on September 13 paid a farewell visit to Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. After expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader, he asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to him. The president said that Tanzania would always stand on the side of the Korean people and invariably support the cause of Korea's reunification. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK]

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 Sep--A government trade delegation of India headed by Mahesh Prasad, joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of India, arrived in Pyongyang by air on September 18. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and J.T. Kallukaran, Indian ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK]

## GOVERNMENT FORMALLY DECLARES 12-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS

SK200630Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Sep 78 p 1 SK

[Text] The 12-mile territorial sea went into force in the Republic of Korea at midnight yesterday.

The government yesterday proclaimed the implementation decree to the territorial sea law, adopting the "straight line" linking the islands located farthest off the southern and western coastlines.

The territorial waters at Cheju, Ullung and Tok-to islands are 12 natural miles from their respective coastlines.

With the adoption of the "straight line," the territorial waters of the Republic of Korea shall be 12 nautical miles outward from the line.

The implementation decree, which passed a cabinet meeting last Friday and got presidential approval, calls for continuously maintaining the three-nautical-mile formula in the Korea Strait.

It also makes it obligatory for foreign military vessels and noncommercial ships, should they pass through the territorial waters, to notify the minister of foreign affairs, three days in advance, of name, type and number of the vessel, purpose of the voyage, date, area of activity and route.

If there arises a need for temporarily halting the passage of a ship, the minister of national defense should do so only after a consultation with the cabinet and approval by the president.

The decree further stipulates that foreign military vessels and non-commercial ships passing the Cheju Strait will be exempted, as the customary international practice calls for, from making prior notification.

It was learned that foreign vessels making an innocent voyage through the waters which became internal waters as a result of the adoption of the straight line would be given the right of innocent voyage through certain designated routes.

The decree further stipulates that military activity, survey, research and other specific activities by foreign ships will be allowed only by approval of the minister of foreign affairs and other pertinent authorities.

The government will also apply the oceanic pollution prevention law within the newly-proclaimed 12-mile territorial waters.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the contents of the implementation decree to the Japanese Embassy before proclaiming it.

## SWAZILAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 20 SEP

SK200236Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0120 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--Maphevu Dlamini, prime minister of the Swaziland Kingdom, flew into Seoul today on a visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Choe Kyu-ha. He was accompanied by his wife and Simon Nxumalo, minister of mining, manufacturing and tourism.

While here for four days, he will pay calls on President Pak Chong-hui, Premier Choe and other Korean Government leaders to discuss ways of furthering political and economic relations between the two countries.

The African leader has also been scheduled to make an observation tour of major industrial facilities here.

#### VRPR SCORES PLANNED NAVAL FIRING EXERCISE

SK170135Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui clique plans to stage a large-size firing exercise on the East Sea north of Kojin port on 29 and 30 September. Having issued an order banning navigation at sea and having evacuated local residents living in the nearby area, the ruling circles plan to stage a provocative war exercise. The Pak Chong-hui clique's staging of war exercises, which closely resemble real war, everywhere in the country is aimed at suppressing our people's and students' just struggle against the government and against fascism and for democracy by diverting their attention.

Our people and students should oppose the Pak Chong-hui clique's maneuver for war and should more resolutely wage a struggle against the government and fascism and for democracy.

#### BRIEFS

JAPANESE NUCLEAR PLANTS--Tokyo, 19 Sep--Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company have submitted to the state-run Korea Electric Company (KEC) necessary documents to take part in an international bidding to be held by KEC for turbine generators needed for Korea's seventh and eighth nuclear power plants at the KAEMA area, South Cholla Province, it was reported here today. It was the first time for Japanese firms to participate in an international bidding for Korea's nuclear power plant construction projects. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK]

BRITISH DEFENSE COLLEGE--Seoul, 20 Sep--A 14-member mission of the Royal College of Defense Studies is touring Korea over the period of Sept. 19-25 on a leg of a (?familiarization) tour, the British Embassy here said today in a press release. The mission flew into Seoul at the invitation of the Korean National Defense College under an annual exchange program between the two colleges. The group, led by Rear Adm B.J. Straker, senior directing staff of the London-based Royal College of Defense Studies, includes generals, senior officers and civilians from Britain, Australia, France, Egypt, Pakistan and Iran. The army, navy and air force are represented. While here, the visitors will receive briefings on the military situation, make an observation tour of major industrial facilities and cultural sites and visit the truce village of Panmunjom. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0828 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK]

YI HU-RAK CANDIDACY--Seoul, 29 Sep--Commenting on former Presidential Chief Secretary Yi Hu-rak's announcement Monday that he would seek the ruling Democratic Republican Party's nomination in the forthcoming general election, DRP Secretary General Rep. Kil Chon-sik said today there has been no prior consultation between Yi and the DRP on that. Further asked whether Yi would assume a key post in the DRP in case he wins DRP nomination and is successful in the election, Kil said, "Who does know about the future?" Kil conceded that he heard about Yi's hope for DRP nomination from Rep. Kim Won-kyu, a DRP lawmaker from the Ulsan-Ulju constituency, also Yi's home district. Kim at that time told Kil that he would not seek re-election to pave the way for Yi to seek DRP nomination. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0243 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK]

## INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW141205Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0521 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep (MONTSAME)--An Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural.

The delegation was welcomed at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and India, by Prof D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and members of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; D. Gotob, chairman of the Mongolian-Indian Friendship Section of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; N. Chultem, chairman of the Mongolian-Indian Friendship Association; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; and other officials. Y.R. Dhawan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the MPR, and responsible officials of the Indian Embassy, were also present.

On the same day, the Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of parliamentary affairs and labor of India, laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPR and the people's state.

## Reception by Lubsanchultem

OW141207Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0533 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep (MONTSAME)--N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, today received the Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister for parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India, which arrived in Ulaanbaatar today at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Present at the meeting were Prof D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; other officials; and Y.R. Dhawan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the MPR. The meeting proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

## Banquet Hosted by Lubsanchultem

OW141209Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0536 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep (MONTSAME)--N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, has hosted a dinner in honor of the Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of Parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India. The delegation is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Present at the dinner were Prof D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; other officials; and Y.R. Dhawan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the MPR. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.



## Meeting With Counterparts

OW151005Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1843 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep (MONTSAME)--A meeting was held here today between the Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India, which is in Mongolia at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, and leaders of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Prof D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; other officials; and Y.R. Dhawan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the MPR.

## Reception by Foreign Minister

OW151007Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1849 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep (MONTSAME)--The Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India, which is in the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, today visited the fine arts museum.

The Indian parliamentarians also visited the Ulaanbaatar carpet factory, where they showed interest in the life of the workers. The guests highly assessed the enterprise's output.

The Indian delegation was received today by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, who had a friendly talk with the Indian guests.

## Delegation Hosts Dinner

OW161321Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME)--Ravindra Varma, minister of parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India and head of the Indian parliamentary delegation which is here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, hosted a dinner today.

Present at the dinner were N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; Prof D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; D. Gotob, chairman of the Mongolian-Indian friendship section of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; N. Chultem, chairman of the Mongolian-Indian Friendship Association; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Y.R. Dhawan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the MPR, was also present. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the Indian parliamentary delegation visited the State Central Museum and the scientific research institute of pastures and fodder where it familiarized itself with the work of Mongolian scientists. The Indian parliamentarians met with members of the Mongolian-Indian Friendship Association at the House of Peace and Friendship in Ulaanbaatar. In the evening the Indian guests attended a concert presented by Mongolian masters of art at the State Drama Theater.

## Calls on Batmonh

OW161323Y Ulaan aatar MONTSAME in Russian 1831 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME)--The Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister for parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India, which is visiting here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, today called on J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. Present at the meeting were N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; Prof D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; D. Gotob, chairman of the Mongolian-Indian section of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Y.R. Dhawan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the MPR.

## Meets Jalan-aajab, Departs

OW190607Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME)--The Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Ravindra Varma, minister of parliamentary affairs and labor of the Republic of India, which is here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, today paid a call on S. Jalan-aajab, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Present were N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Y.R. Dhawan, Indian ambassador to the MPR.

On the same day the Indian parliamentary delegation left here by air for home. The delegation was seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and India, by Professor D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; and other officials, as well as Y.R. Dhawan, Indian ambassador to the MPR.

## JALAN-AAJAB RECEIVES USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM DELEGATION

OW141204Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0526 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep (MONTSAME)--S. Jalan-aajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation headed by Department Chief P.P. Gureyev, which arrived here to study the work experiences of state organs at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; R. Mihayl, chief of a department of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; and other officials, as well as A.P. Nikolayev, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, were present at the meeting.

## TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE ON 13 SEP

OW141206Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0525 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep (MONTSAME)--N. Ochirbal, MPR deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the MPR Government trade delegation, left here for Prague today to conclude an agreement between the MPR and the CSSR on mutual delivery of goods and payments for 1979.

## LUBSANRABDAN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW180457Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1821 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Sep (MONTSAME)--N. Lubsanrabdan, head of an MPRP delegation, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, returned today from Prague. He had visited Czechoslovakia to exchange work experience in accordance with the program for inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. N. Lubsanrabdan had also participated in work devoted to the 20th anniversary of the journal, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM--central theoretical informational organ of communist and workers' parties.

N. Lubsanrabdan was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials as well as J. Klapko, first secretary of the CSSR Embassy in the MPR.

## JALAN-AAJAB RECEIVES POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW180453Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Sep (MONTSAME)--S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received the trade union delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Irena Sroczyńska, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, deputy of the Polish People's Republic Sejm, and secretary of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, which is here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, and other officials, as well as Roman Gajzler, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the MPR.

## BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED BY LEADERS, EMBASSY

Tsedenbal, Batmonh Greetings

OW091924Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1822 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep (MONTSAME)--To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the MPR, all Mongolian people and on our own behalf we convey to you, the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people, sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with Bulgaria's national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The Mongolian people are sincerely gladened at the remarkable successes of the fraternal Bulgarian people which they have achieved, under the tested leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and in close union and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, in order to transform their country into a flourishing socialist state with rapidly growing economic and scientific-technological potential.



The achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have helped to increase the might and influence of world socialism. The Mongolian people and the MPR Government know well and highly appraise the important contributions being made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and in carrying out the coordinated policy of the fraternal countries on deepening relaxation of international tension, ending the arms race, achieving disarmament and strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful co-operation between our parties, states and peoples, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, are being successfully developed year after year. We express our deep conviction that these relations will continue to expand and become enriched with ever newer forms and content and will thus promote the all-round unity of our countries and peoples--which have a common reliable stronghold and loyal ally, the great Soviet Union--in the triumphant cause of peace and socialism. On this significant day we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all Bulgarian people new and great success in implementing the historic tasks, set forth by the 11th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress, on building a developed socialist society in your beautiful country.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium;

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers]

#### Embassy Holds Film Reception

OW082017Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1846 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Sep (MONTSAME)--A film reception was held at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Ulaanbaatar today on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Present at the reception were S. Jalan-aajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Dagba, deputy chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; O. Tleyhan, MPR minister of construction and construction materials industry; Army General B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense; G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The reception was also attended by heads of some diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

#### BRIEFS

AWARD FOR ACADEMICIAN--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep--Today's UNEN published the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium decree awarding the Order of Sukhe Bator to academician Tsendiyn Damdin-suren for his many years of fruitful work in scientific institutions, for contributions to philology and literature in the MPR and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1812 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL BUREAU--Ulaanbaatar, 7 Sep--A new Hydrometeorological Bureau has begun operations in Moron city, capital of Hobsgol Aymag. The bureau is equipped with modern devices and equipment and will supply necessary forecasts to agricultural and other organizations in central aymags. The republic currently has more than 400 hydrometeorological observation and research stations and points in operation. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW]

## OFFICIAL HOSTS BANQUET FOR VISITING JAPANESE AMITY GROUP

BK19116Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Sep 78 JK

[Text] The Comrade chairman of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World hosted an intimate banquet at the Phnom Penh guest house at 1900 on 16 September in honor of the delegation of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association led by the chairman of the association, Kozo Sasaki. Also attending the banquet were, on the Kampuchean side, many cadres from the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World and from the Foreign Ministry and, on the Japanese side, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, secretary general of the association and deputy head of the delegation, and all other members of the delegation.

The comrade chairman of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World made a speech welcoming the friendly guests and expressing joy over the developing friendship between the peoples of Kampuchea and Japan. The comrade said:

"The Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association has engaged in numerous activities to strengthen and expand the friendship between Kampuchea and Japan. It supported the just struggle of our Kampuchean people during the 1970-1975 revolutionary war for national liberation and is continuing to support us in the current era during which our people are fulfilling their tasks of defending national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and building the country in this new phase of the Kampuchean revolution.

"The warm and friendly reception that His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, chairman of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and Japanese friends gave Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary in Tokyo last June and the presence of the Japanese friends here clearly reflect the depth of friendship and feelings of love and respect that the Japanese people have for our Kampuchean people. Lately, the association has carried out many activities to enlighten Japanese public opinion about the true nature of the Vietnamese aggression against our Kampuchea and to mobilize support for the just cause of our Kampuchean people. We would like to express our warmest thanks for all these valuable activities."

After describing the splendid situation in democratic Kampuchea both in national defense and construction, the comrade chairman of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World continues:

"The Vietnamese enemy, which has already suffered heavy defeats in its 'quick fight, quick win' strategy, is suffering more losses on the Kampuchean battlefield, facing increasing difficulties at home and is being isolated in the international arena. The major expansionist power has tried to supply it with more manpower, weapons and war material. However, it cannot salvage Vietnam's deteriorating situation. The diplomatic scheme of Vietnam and the major expansionist power launched in Southeast Asia was defeated even before it was put into practice because Southeast Asian and Asian countries are well aware that they are not sincere. Vietnam has changed its attitude toward the Southeast Asian countries because of its defeats in Kampuchea. It has launched this scheme in an attempt to encircle and then take over Kampuchea so as to be able to pursue its expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people and revolutionary army will attack and inflict even more heavy and ignominious defeats on it.

"The sacrifices that our Kampuchean people have made are for the independence of democratic Kampuchea. However, the fact that our Kampuchean people can defend their independent Democratic Kampuchea directly benefits the countries in Southeast Asia. Realizing this, the Japanese people have expressed sympathy and support for our Kampuchean people."

"The major expansionist power, which has seized Japan's four northern islands, also desires to establish a position for itself in Southeast Asia within the framework of its scheme to dominate the world. Vietnam, which wants to swallow Kampuchea, is serving as its mercenary. All these evil ambitions can never conquer the desire for independence of the peoples in Southeast Asia and Asia."

In conclusion, the comrade said: "During your visit, you Japanese friends will witness the present situation of our Democratic Kampuchea and the sincere feelings of friendship, love and respect that our Kampuchean people have for the Japanese people. We wish you a pleasant stay in our country and a successful visit."

In his reply speech, Kozo Sasaki, chairman of the delegation said: "During the past 5 years, that is, since its founding in November 1973, our association has received broad cooperation and support from Japanese people of all walks of life. On the occasion of the victorious liberation of Kampuchea, we held a grand meeting. You comrades sent us a message on that occasion. Having already visited our country last year, His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary again visited Japan in June this year. We held a meeting to welcome his excellency in Tokyo. As a result of all these activities, democratic Kampuchea is now better understood by all. This time we have come to visit your country and are very pleased to do so.

"At present, the Kampuchean people are struggling for the just cause of socialism and for socialist construction in the country. They are also fighting against external aggression in order to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their fatherland. Justice always wins in the end. Numerous events have attested to this. The just struggle of the comrades will definitely win. Our Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association together with the Japanese people resolutely support this just struggle of the comrades.

"From time immemorial the Japanese people have admired, loved and respected the Kampuchean people who have the famous Angkor temples as their heritage. At present, the Kampuchean people are living in a new era. They have won a victory of greater historic significance than the Angkor era as a whole, as mentioned in the national anthem of Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are striving to build socialism by raising high the banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

"The Indochina federation strategy created in the era of domination by French colonialism is already outmoded. This strategy constitutes the hegemonic and expansionist ambition of Vietnam. Witnessing its struggle to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity against hegemonism, the Japanese people have ever greater admiration, love and respect for Democratic Kampuchea.

"The time has come for us to create new things and to love and retain what is good from the past. We are convinced that this is a new, correct way to expand the friendship between Japan and Democratic Kampuchea. We wholeheartedly hope that we will be able to expand solidarity and relations with the people of Democratic Kampuchea who have long-standing traditions and customs and who are advancing on the path of socialism against hegemonism.

"The enemies of Democratic Kampuchea both inside and outside the country have always tried to protect their own interests and to hide the truth. They have launched a slanderous propaganda campaign against Democratic Kampuchea in a most evil manner. However, lies cannot last for more than a day because truth soon appears. Our Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association wants to report to the Japanese people the facts and struggle of Democratic Kampuchea so as to further strengthen and expand our friendship and solidarity and to establish a groundwork for future cultural exchanges and trade and increased travel between the two countries on the basis of mutual study and mutual support.

"Japan and China recently signed a treaty of peace and friendship, which includes an antihegemony clause. The principles stressed in this treaty are the lines that the Japanese Government and people should apply in their policy toward Asia, the Pacific and other zones. On the basis of these lines, the friendship and relations between Japan and Democratic Kampuchea will be more profound and develop in accordance with actual deeds.

"Our Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association will exert efforts in this regard. We intend to inform the Japanese people about the beautiful scenery of Kampuchea, the cordiality and warmth of the Kampuchean people, the famous and ancient Angkor Wat temple and the heroic struggle of the comrades against the aggressors and their efforts to defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity and the fatherland. In conclusion, we once again wish you comrades final victory in your just struggle and also express our thanks for the hospitable reception accorded us.

"Long live the correct struggle of the Kampuchean people!

"Long live the friendship between Japan and Democratic Kampuchea!"

On the occasion, Kozo Sasaki also presented gifts to the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World. They include red posters bearing the slogans written in Japanese "Long live friendship between the Japanese and Kampuchean peoples", "We oppose hegemonism", and "We oppose the Indochina federation"; and photos taken from the film "Truth About Vietnamese Aggression Against Kampuchea". The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere permeated with sentiments of friendship, love and respect between the peoples of Kampuchea and Japan.

#### TURKISH NEWSPAPER DELEGATION INTERVIEWED ON VISIT

BK191051Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Sep 78 BK

[Interview with Mehmet Ataberk, editor of the Turkish newspaper AYDINLIK, on 16 September--portions recorded in Turkish followed by translation in Cambodian]

[Text] On the morning of 16 September, Mehmet Ataberk, editor and head of the Turkish paper AYDINLIK delegation which visited Democratic Kampuchea for a week, granted an interview to a representative of the Propaganda and Information Department of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry at the government house before leaving Phnom Penh for home. The head of the delegation cordially answered all questions asked during the interview in the spirit of warm friendship.

Question One: During its 1-week stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the AYDINLIK journalists delegation realized and witnessed a number of achievements in this country and the aspirations of the Kampuchean people who are determined to defend and to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to struggle against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and the expansionist and the imperialist powers. What impressions have you gathered during this visit?

Answer [Begin recording]: We are very proud of having the opportunity to visit Democratic Kampuchea in our capacity as the first representatives of the Turkish people. During our short stay in Democratic Kampuchea, we visited many areas. We learned about the centuries-old civilization and culture of the Kampuchean people. We witnessed the successes which the Kampuchean people achieved under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP during the 5-year war against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the victories scored over the acts of aggression of the Vietnamese and their Soviet social imperialist masters.

We also witnessed the successes which the Kampuchean people have scored in their socialist construction struggle. When we visited the southwestern region we were amazed for the first time on the Vietnamese acts of aggression by the peasants whose relatives, parents and children had been killed and whose homes and villages had been savagely burnt down by the Vietnamese. We also talked with some Khmers from Kampuchea Kraom who had fled to Democratic Kampuchea because of the barbaric persecution and oppression of the Vietnamese authorities.

This has allowed us to know better the real nature of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. However, what is most important to all of us is the fact that we had the opportunity to meet the respected Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and other comrade Kampuchean leaders who told us their views and stand on the recent developments in Democratic Kampuchea and in the world. Everywhere we went we were warmly welcomed as comrades by the Kampuchean cadres and people. All of this deeply moved us; and now we are going to leave Democratic Kampuchea with all of these unforgettable memories. We thank you and all the Kampuchean people for this warm reception. [end recording]

Question Two: After your visit, what do you think of the prospects of the friendly relations between the Kampuchean and Turkish peoples?

Answer [Begin recording]: Democratic Kampuchea and Turkey are located far apart, each on a distant part of the Asian continent; however, our two peoples are emotionally close. We have to oppose our common enemies who are the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists; and we must stand shoulder to shoulder in our struggle against the two superpowers, their lackeys and their mercenary forces. The Turkish people and our paper have constantly sided with the just struggle of the Kampuchean people in their liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. We have also wholeheartedly supported the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors who are the mercenary forces of the Soviet social imperialists. We will continue to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle for an independent, sovereign and self-reliant Kampuchea, for their right of self-determination, and for the socialist construction which has enjoyed our support up to the present time. We would like to extend to you our people's wishes for more successes. We are convinced that what we will write in our paper will certainly contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between our two countries and peoples. [end recording]

The interview, which lasted for 20 minutes, proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere permeated with the sincere sentiments of friendship between the two peoples.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETs CABRAL ON GUINEA-BISSAU NATIONAL DAY

BK150338Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[11 September National Day Greetings Message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral]

[Text] To His Excellency Luis Cabral, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Bissau: On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we extend sincere and warm congratulations to you and to the Guinea-Bissau people and government. We wish you happiness and success and the Guinea-Bissau people continued prosperity. We hope that the friendly relations between our two nonaligned countries will further develop.

With highest regards. Phnom Penh, 11 September 1978

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea



## CAMEROON LEADER THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN FOR GREETINGS

BK170925Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Message from Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo to State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan--date not given]

[Text] I am deeply moved to have received the kind congratulatory message Your Excellency sent to me on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the national day of the United Republic of Cameroon. I extend most sincere thanks to you. I take this opportunity to wish you the best of health and happiness and the Kampuchean people continued prosperity. Please accept my highest regards, [Signed] Ahmadou Ahidjo

## URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE TO KCP, POL POT

BK171052Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On 4 September 1978, Rose Ilate, representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, sent a message to Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to the Central Committee of the KCP. In this message the Uruguayan comrade said: Under the leadership of your KCP, the Kampuchean people have achieved victory over aggression by U.S. imperialism. This victory has won the Kampuchea people the acclaim and admiration of the world's people and has vigorously contributed to the struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations of the Third World. Led by the KCP, Democratic Kampuchea has started national economic, social and cultural reconstruction along the socialist path and in accordance with the slogans "Independence and Sovereignty" and "Self-Reliance", and has achieved great successes in a short period of time.

While steadfastly adhering to an independent and nonaligned policy, Democratic Kampuchea has strengthened unity among the Third World peoples and nations now engaged in a struggle for independence, liberation and revolution. In brief, under the correct and militant leadership of the KCP headed by Comrade Pol Pot, Democratic Kampuchea has made an important contribution to strengthening the international revolutionary and democratic path. At present, when heroic Democratic Kampuchea is suffering from the invasions by the regional hegemonic forces aiming at introducing Kampuchea into the Indochina federation and destroying this country's independence in order to serve the interests of a major power, the Kampuchean people and KCP are consolidating their unity to safeguard territorial integrity and their sacred principle of independence and sovereignty, which constitute the cause of struggle in years past.

After expressing firm support for the current just struggle of the Kampuchean people, the comrade representing the Communist Party of Uruguay went on to say: Your struggle and heroism have greatly encouraged all of us Uruguayan communists and have also greatly helped the patriotic and democratic struggle of our people. Your struggle and heroism constitute an outstanding model for us. We desire to strengthen and expand the bonds of fraternal friendship with the KCP on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the Kampuchean people's struggle to safeguard independence and sovereignty:  
Long live the wise and correct heroic KCP with Comrade Pol Pot as the great leader:  
Hail to the expanding of the revolutionary friendship between our two parties and peoples:  
Your cause is just. You will certainly triumph. [Signed] Rose Ilate, representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay

## AFP: PRC RECALLS TECHNICIANS AS RELATIONS WORSEN

BK191427Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[By Joel Henri]

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Sep (AFP)--China has withdrawn more than 2,500 civil and military technicians from north Laos in the last few days, informed sources said here today. They were immediately replaced by Vietnamese military units, the sources said.

As this withdrawal of Chinese technicians from north Laos, where they have been since 1961 under agreements signed with the then Royal Lao Government, was being carried out, Mayor of Peking Wu Te told visiting Parisian Mayor Jacques Chirac that China now considered Laos to be "completely dominated by Vietnam."

China has thus broken its silence after having turned a deaf ear over the last 6 months to anti-Chinese attacks from the Lao Government which has gradually become totally aligned with Hanoi, diplomatic observers here said.

The first Lao attacks were made in February when Vientiane expressed its "complete support" for Vietnam in the conflict with China's protege Cambodia. The last anti-Chinese attack was made by Laos on September 2, the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

The Lao Government message [words indistinct] Vietnam of "resolute support in the struggle against the international reactionaries"--a term used by Moscow and Hanoi in anti-Chinese radio broadcasts. The Lao Government paralleled these hostile statements by closing down provincial Chinese consulates and nationalizing the property of Chinese forced to work in state cooperatives, while nearly two-thirds of Laos' 70,000 ethnic Chinese were forced to leave the country.

Vientiane justified its anti-Chinese attitude by alleging that China was supporting dissident national ethnic minorities in Laos, which Peking has denied. It would seem, according to well-informed sources, that China had not given these dissidents any material aid.

Moreover, China continued to ignore these anti-Chinese gestures and concentrate on pursuing the technical cooperation that the two countries renewed under a bilateral agreement signed in January this year. Under the agreement, China handed over to Lao authorities over 300 kilometres (180 miles) of "all-weather roads" linking north Laos to the Mekong Valley, the official Lao KPL news agency reported.

On September 11, China began to build a brickworks in Oudomsai Province bordering Yunnan Province.

Mr Wu's statement has ended the ambiguity of the situation and suggests that Laos has been forced to line up on the side of China's enemies, diplomatic observers said.

China has been trying up to now to counter Soviet and Vietnamese influence there, but has given up ground especially in Luang Prabang and Houa Khong [as received] provinces where Chinese technicians were working only 3 months ago, diplomats said.

The little town of Ban Houai Sai on the Mekong River 150 kilometres (91 miles) from the Chinese border has recently been occupied by a Vietnamese garrison, foreign journalists, including an AFP correspondent, noted last weekend.

And the six Chinese battalions who had been in the area packing their bags and left, local residents told the journalists.

Experts have put forward two theories to explain Chinese strategy in Laos. The military one suggests that by leaving territory for the Vietnamese army to fill, the Chinese are forcing it to scatter its forces, stretch its communications lines and become vulnerable to blows from the many Lao dissidents in the area. The political theory suggests that by pulling Chinese soldiers and technicians out of Laos, Hanoi is purely showing respect for Lao independence thus at the same time strengthening nationalist elements in the ruling Pathet Lao who are hostile to the Vietnamese presence, which experts put at over 60,000 strong.

WOMEN'S UNION SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC WOMEN'S CONGRESS

BK200352Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Lao Patriotic Women's Union 16 September greetings message to the Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the convening of the Fourth PRC National Women's Congress]

[Text] On the occasion of the convening of the Fourth PRC National Women's Congress, on behalf of fraternal Lao women throughout the country, the Lao Patriotic Women's Union is happy to extend fraternal and revolutionary salutations and warmest congratulations to the comrade delegates to the congress and, through you, to fraternal Chinese women throughout the country.

The Fourth National Women's Congress marks an important step in mobilizing the industrious and creative fraternal Chinese women in the cause of building China into an all-round strong and modern socialist country in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Fourth National People's Congress.

The Lao women are very happy to learn that the fraternal Chinese women, together with Chinese people throughout the country, have constantly recorded great achievements in building socialism. We wholeheartedly hail these great achievements.

On behalf of Lao women and people throughout the country, the Lao Patriotic Women's Union takes this opportunity to wholeheartedly thank the fraternal Chinese women and people for constantly giving valuable support and assistance to our people's revolutionary cause.

May the Fourth National Women's Congress be gloriously successful!  
May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the women and peoples of Laos and China last forever!

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK180938Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At 1200 on 16 September, a ceremony was held at the Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs to mark the signing of a Lao-Soviet agreement on the Soviet-aided transportation of material. Signing the agreement on behalf of the LPDR Government was Khamphon Boutdakham, vice minister of the Interior, war veterans and social affairs. Also attending on the Lao side were (Thongamout Mansoulit), chief of the office of the ministry, and directors of various departments attached to the ministry.



Attending the ceremony on the Soviet side were [name indistinct], deputy chief of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and party. Also attending was Mitrofan Podolskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the LPDR.

The ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere of profound cordiality and friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO INDIAN COUNTERPART

BK190324Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Vice Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut 13 September message of sympathy to Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

[Text] I have received reports that severe floods have ravaged the northern and north-eastern parts of India, causing heavy loss of life and damage to the property of the Indian people. On behalf of the Lao Government and people, and in my own name, I extend my profound sympathy to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Indian people who are the victims of these calamities.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES MEXICAN NATIONAL DAY

BK161011Y Hanoi KPL in English 0914 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Sep (KPL)--President Souphanouvong today sent a message to President Jose Lopez Portillo, greeting the national day of the United Mexican States. The message said:

"On the national day of the United Mexican States, on behalf of the Lao people, the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in my own name, I am glad to convey to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the government and people of Mexico, my warm congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity. May the time-honoured friendship between our two countries develop with every passing day!"

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also sent a message of greetings to Santiago Roel, Mexican secretary of foreign relations.

DEATH OF VICE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED

BK200448Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text of 20 September communique issued by the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers on death of Deuan Sounnalat]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the LPDR Council of Ministers wishes to notify with great sorrow our fellow countrymen, cadres, combatants and policemen at home and abroad and their relatives that Deuan Sounnalat, 51, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation passed away on 17 September in a hospital in Berlin, capital of the GDR. He died of high blood pressure after a staff of doctors tried their best to cure him.

Vientiane, 20 September 1978

Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers

## MILITARY LEADERS REPORTEDLY INVITED TO VISIT PRC

BK190805Y Bangkok WORLD in English 19 Sep 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Chinese Government has sent letters inviting the commanders-in-chief of the three Thai armed forces to visit the People's Republic of China, Chinese Military Attache Mao Hsien-chai disclosed last night. He said the invitation is aimed at promoting better relations between the Thai and Chinese armies. He said the invitations were sent to the three Thai commanders-in-chief since Gen Lek Naeomali became minister of defence.

So far the Ministry of Defence has accepted the invitations in principle but has not yet fixed a date. Mao last night told Admiral Amon Sirikaya at the Malaysian national day celebration at the Erawan Hotel that the most suitable month for visiting China was November.

## 'JOINT ECONOMIC BOARD' TO BE SET UP TO HANDLE TRADE WITH PRC

BK180158Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Thailand and the PRC have informally agreed to set up a joint economic board to handle trading between the two countries. The proposal to set up such a board was brought up for discussion when the Chinese commercial counsellor, Mr Li Yung-ting, met the commerce minister of Thailand last Thursday, 14 September.

During that meeting, the Thai minister of commerce also stated that Thailand was always ready to hold talks on trade with China. However, the Chinese commercial counsellor said China wanted to delay this matter until the visit of Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Mr Teng Hsiao-ping here this November.

## OIL PURCHASING DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

BK160215Y Bangkok POST 16 Sep 78 p 9 BK

[Text] A four-man team from the Oil Fuel Organisation (OFO), composed of Captain Prahan Charumani, Mr Piya Kosontrakun, Mr Somsak Prasongphon and Lieutenant Thimphan Hattanan left recently by Thai International for Peking. The purpose of their trip is to purchase 300,000 metric tons of high speed diesel oil from the Chinese Government.

The negotiation for this oil purchase had been discussed at ministerial level some two months ago. The OFO team will spend 1 week in China.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER UPPADIT VISITS ROMANIA

For Bucharest Domestic Service and AGERPRES coverage of the official visit of Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to the Socialist Republic of Romania, see the Romania section of the 19 September and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## Visit to Czechoslovakia

For CETEKA and other Czechoslovak coverage of the official visit to Czechoslovakia by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 20 September and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## OFFICIAL SAYS SRV, PRC WILL RELEASE THAI FISHERMEN

BK171424Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Minister of Agriculture and cooperatives Aphon Siphiphat has told newsmen that the SRV will release 2 Thai fishing boats and 30 Thai nationals, 25 of whom are crewmen of the 2 boats. Most of the crewmen are natives of Samut Prakan.

Foreign Ministry officials will go to Ho Chi Minh City on 21 September and a ceremony handing over the boats and crewmen will take place at the Vung Tau harbor. It is expected that the ceremony will take place 1 day after the arrival of the Thai officials. The deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister said that the release of the Thai boats and fishermen is the result of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Thailand.

In addition, the deputy minister disclosed that the Thai Embassy in the PRC had reported that Chinese authorities had rescued a Thai fishing boat with nine crewmen which sank in Chinese waters. They will be handed over to the Thai Consulate in Hong Kong.

## TEXTILE EXPORTS DIVERTED FROM JAPAN TO EEC

BK171122Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Sep 78 BK

[Text] According to the chief of the exports promotion division of the Department of Foreign Trade, Thailand is now selling most of her textile exports to the members of the European Economic Community instead of Japan.

The chief of exports promotion pointed out that Japan used to order 54 percent of Thailand's total amount of textile exports in 1973. Thai exporters then assumed bright prospects for Thai textiles to that country. Many of these exporters imported additional machines from Japan to expand the production capacity. More Japanese investors also came to invest in this kind of industry here. (?Realizing) that these textiles were still in abundance in stock, Japan had immediately reduced the amounts of textile imports from Thailand. In 1977 Japan ordered only 6 percent of Thailand's total amount of textile exports.

The chief of exports promotion also refuted an excuse from Japan which said that Thai textiles were unqualified. He said that, if true, the Thai textiles should not then be needed in the EEC countries, which have now become major markets for Thai textiles instead of Japan. The chief of exports promotion also noted that almost all kinds of textile industry here have Japanese shareholders, but Japan has not taken the responsibility--neither in seeking markets for Thai textiles nor in taking the products back to markets in that country--though she should.

## KHUKRIT COLUMN ON RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

BK150830Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Sep 78 p 7 BK

["Ringside" column by Khukrit Pramot]

[Text] According to the joint statement by Mr Pham Van Dong and Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, the Governments of Vietnam and Thailand will set up a joint commission for discussing the question of Vietnamese refugees and their repatriation to Vietnam in future. The Vietnamese refugees included in this category are those who arrived in Thailand at the beginning of the Indochina War over 20 years ago. That those refugees have been loyal to the government of Mr Pham Van Dong from the beginning is known to all.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese refugees who arrived here in Thailand during the past 3 years are different because they, in fact, fled from the government of Mr Pham Van Dong itself. There is no question therefore of trying to send those recent arrivals back to Vietnam. They would certainly resist repatriation and would remain here as a problem for Thailand.

Refugees in the second category will continue to arrive and, despite the fact that some of them have been taken for resettlement by other countries such as France and the United States, their number will be increasing. Those newly arrived refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia will certainly pose a long-term problem for Thailand which Thailand must try to solve.

What Thailand can hope for at present is that the largest possible number of the refugees will be taken by third countries for resettlement. Therefore, Thailand is keeping those refugees in various refugee camps pending their departure. This already poses a big problem for Thailand. Meanwhile, as time goes by, it becomes more difficult for Thailand to expect third countries to take away those refugees for resettlement. No matter how big or how rich it is, a country cannot forever open its door to resettle an unlimited number of refugees from other countries.

An example of this is the United States, which is a very big and a very rich country. The United States has until now accepted about 160,000 Vietnamese refugees for resettlement since the unification of North and South Vietnam. The refugees are already causing problems for it now.

For example, as many as 8,000 Vietnamese refugees live in New Orleans, Louisiana, where the climate is agreeable for those from a hot country like Vietnam. As a result, the unemployment rate in New Orleans at present is 7.7 percent of the total work force and there is a housing shortage involving as many as 10,000 people.

The majority of the working people in New Orleans are black people who have lived there a long time and are now enjoying a comfortable life. But since the arrival of the Vietnamese refugees, who are tough and competent for any kind of work, those black people have felt that their job opportunities are being threatened. This feeling caused them to react.

In another town near New Orleans where most of the people are fishermen, the townspeople are also reacting against the presence of Vietnamese refugees who are keen fishermen and are competing with them in this profession.

There are about 165,000 Vietnamese refugees now living in the United States. Some 5,000 arrive every month. Most of them go to Louisiana, California or Texas, which have a temperate climate. By the end of last year, 66.5 percent of the Vietnamese refugees who were above 16 years of age found jobs in the United States. Of the total number of refugees, 94.5 percent have some kind of job--either in an office, store, service shop or on a farm.

The employment rate of Vietnamese refugees is even higher than that of Americans and this has caused a certain animosity towards the refugees, who are competing for job opportunities. Although this anti-Vietnamese feeling is still minor, it cannot be said not to exist. A clash between blacks and Vietnamese refugees occurred recently in a government housing project in Dansan [name as transliterated].

Last year, teenage gangsters in Augusta, Maine, went on a rampage, attacking Vietnamese refugees and seizing their property. In Florida, Vietnamese fishermen were robbed of their fishing nets. In New Orleans, worse than in other places, the Vietnamese refugees have been accused of uncleanness and of eating people's cats and dogs.

They have been accused of spoiling food, because they have the habit of touching bread and other food on display and not buying it. These are minor incidents but they are a beginning and, with more Vietnamese refugees arriving, it will not stop there. On the contrary, it will develop to such an extent that the United States will feel it necessary to stop the flow of Vietnamese refugees into the country. The same situation can also be expected to develop in France and elsewhere.

Finally, Thailand will be left alone to shoulder the burden of the refugees, because no one will take them. What shall we do about it? This is what we must think about and plan for now. We cannot wait until later to think about it, because it will be too late. The problem is already too complicated.

#### FORMER NSCT OFFICIAL SCORES KRIANGSAK GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

BKL31035Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
10 Sep 78 BK

[Recorded interview with the former deputy secretary general for economic affairs of the National Student Center of Thailand, Chaturon Bunrattanasunthon; date not given]

[Summary] We are interviewing Chaturon Bunrattanasunthon, former NSCT secretary general for economic affairs, on his assessment of the Kriangsak administration since it took over the government 10 months ago. "Chaturon, how has the Kriangsak government been doing as far as you are concerned?"

[Chaturon] "The country's economy has worsened steadily in the past 10 months. Inflation has increased, foreign currency reserves have decreased, and the trade deficit has increased. Small factories run by national capitalists have been suffering--many have gone bankrupt--as a result of pressure from foreign monopolists. Laborers and office workers are not making enough money to cope with the rising cost of living. Many operators of small livestock farms have gone bankrupt. Farmers, who constitute the majority of the population, are becoming more impoverished and are not being given fair prices for their products. Some have become so poor that they have had to beg or stop trucks and trains and ask for rice.

[Question] "The problem of farmers becoming so poor that they must resort to stopping trucks or trains for rice reflects something. What do you think?"

[Answer] "Farmers are facing unprecedented hardships. I don't recall farmers ever having to beg for rice. This proves that farmers are having a most difficult time under the Kriangsak government." Thousands of farming families in Ubon Ratchathani are so poor that they have to eat tree roots, and school-age children have to accompany their parents to the cities to beg. Similar problems exist in Nakhon Phanom, Maha Sarakham, Udon Thani and Sakon Ankhon.

Farmers in several northern provinces on several occasions in the past 2 months have stopped trucks and trains to ask for rice. Such incidents are very disturbing, reflecting the fact that farmers are so hungry that they have to resort to such acts and demonstrating that the Kriangsak government has never paid serious attention to alleviating the hardships which farmers have been suffering for a long time.

"Moreover, Warlord Kriangsak has had the audacity to charge that the incidents of farmers stopping public transport vehicles to demand rice are politically motivated and that it is not true that farmers are that poor." He has also told the press not to report such incidents.



"Warlord Kriangsak has exposed himself as the enemy of the farmers." Farmers, the press and justice-loving people will certainly expose and condemn the Kriangsak government.

[Question] "What do you have to say about the current floods in the north and northeast?"

[Answer] "Farming areas in many provinces in the north, northeast, central region and the south have been damaged by floods. According to official figures, some 355,000 rai of farmland in Nong Khai have been damaged and some 30,000 rai in Nakhon Phanom are under water." Heavy rains have damaged vast areas of farmland every year, but the government has never taken measures to effectively prevent floods. It has only allocated meager funds to tackle the flood problem.

[Question] "People are very interested in the Kriangsak government's fiscal 1979 budget. What are your opinions?"

[Answer] "As I noted earlier, people are facing all sorts of hardships. The Kriangsak government, however, has never seriously tried to solve this problem. Moreover, it has compounded the people's problems by setting the fiscal 1979 budget as high as 92 billion baht. This is some 11 billion baht higher than the 1978 budget and the largest amount ever. Of this amount, the Interior Ministry--the so-called Mafia Ministry--accounts for 20 billion baht and the Defense Ministry 17 billion baht, and 10 billion baht has been allocated as a central fund. The central fund includes a secret fund, allocations from which need not be disclosed. The central fund alone is greater than the combined allocations for the commerce and industry ministries. The allocations for the interior and defense ministries and for the secret fund part of the central fund are for the purpose of suppressing the people. The allocations for the ministries of agriculture and cooperatives and public health, whose activities involve the well-being of the people, amount only to a total of about 11.6 billion baht."

This shows that the fiscal 1979 budget is mainly aimed at suppressing the people and indicates that the Kriangsak government pays no heed to the people's living conditions. The people will also have to pay heavier taxes in fiscal 1979. The Kriangsak government set a target to collect some 62 billion baht worth of taxes during fiscal 1979. This will drive up prices of goods, the repercussions of which the people cannot avoid.

"The government plans to borrow from local and foreign banks to the tune of about 42 billion baht in fiscal 1979. Taking into account previous debts, in fiscal 1979 the Thai people will be saddled with debts totaling about 124.3 billion baht. This means that each Thai will owe about 2,800 baht. "The warlord Kriangsak clique's economic and financial policy is not aimed at solving the hunger, drought and floods facing the farmers--the majority of the population--but at oppressing and suppressing the people, at exacerbating their hardships and at serving the clique's own interests and pre-serving its power."

#### BRIEFS

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR--On 8 September Turkish Ambassador to Thailand Erol Celal Sun presented credentials to the king at Narathiwat Palace. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK]

WOOD FROM BURMA--An agreement has been signed between Thailand and Burma for Thailand to buy 6,000 cubic meters of lumber at a price 15 percent lower than the price Burma normally charges. According to the director of the forest industry organization, one hundred tons of wild mango wood have also been purchased at the same price by Thailand. Both consignments will be delivered between October and November 1979. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK]

## REPORTAGE ON SEVENTH SESSION OF TALKS WITH PRC 19 SEP

OW191635Y Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 19 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son today described the Chinese four-point plan as essentially a scheme to continue using the Hoa question as a political card against Vietnam and to further China's hostile policy toward Vietnam. At the seventh meeting in Hanoi today the Vietnamese head delegate again rejected China's four points concerning the settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam put forward at the previous meeting by Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung. Hoang Bich Son pointed out:

The Chinese four-point policy is based on the premise that the root cause of the disputes over the Hoa question is the application by Vietnam of a policy of discrimination, ostracism, persecution, and eviction against Chinese residents. Once again, the Vietnamese Government delegation categorically rejects this blatant slander. Any plan based on an untruth--a groundless allegation, to be used as a premise and a starting point will have no practical meaning, and in the final analysis is but an imposition of erroneous views and unacceptable conditions on the other party.

Hoang Bich Son described as sheer fabrication the Chinese allegation that the Vietnamese party in 1955 agreed with the Chinese party to temporarily delegate to the Chinese side the right to see to the affairs of Chinese residents in South Vietnam and that the two sides would negotiate a settlement to the question after the liberation of South Vietnam. Hoang Bich Son said that there were now in southern Vietnam a number of Chinese residents carrying Hong Kong and Taiwanese passports and also a number of Chinese refugees from Kampuchea. These are things which must be settled urgently, and the Vietnamese side is ready to discuss them with the Chinese side any time, he said.

Hoang Bich Son said that out of their humane policy and their friendship for the people of China the Vietnamese people in the past months have provided assistance to 26,000 Chinese refugees from Kampuchea. He said: These people are authentic Chinese, true victims seeking refuge in our country. He went on: It is a pity that Chung Hsi-tung, the Chinese head delegate, has been very evasive each time we wanted to deal with the question of these 26,000 Chinese refugees, saying it did not come under the present negotiations, but concerned only Vietnam and Kampuchea.

While the Chinese side keeps raving about its right to protect Chinese residents' interests and its concern about the fate of victimized Chinese, how can it ignore these truly victimized Chinese? Is it because the Chinese side does not want to see the bitter fact that Chinese have fallen victims to a barbarous policy of its closest ally? Confronted with this attitude of China, the Chinese refugees from Kampuchea, the Hoa people in Vietnam, the vast majority of the Chinese people, and supporters of justice in Southeast Asia and the world can arrive at only one conclusion: By producing false victims while ignoring authentic victims the Chinese authorities in fact are paying no attention to the interests of Overseas Chinese as they claim, but are using the Hoa question only as political weapon against Vietnam.

Hoang Bich Son denounced the Chinese side for trying to push tens of thousands of Hoa back into Vietnam and training hooligans recruited among these people in sabotage, provocation and espionage for immediate and future activities against Vietnam. He said: Those Hoa who have left for China are not allowed to return to Vietnam. Specific cases with justifiable reasons will be taken into consideration. But the Chinese side should not in any case attempt illegal reentries.

Hoang Bich Son said: To settle the differences and disputes on the Hoa question, the Vietnamese side at the fifth session made a reasonable, fair four-point proposal. But it is regrettable that at the sixth session the Chinese head delegate, adding ambiguous comments to a prepared speech, turned down our proposal. We, however, remain patient in waiting for a serious answer and a positive response from the Chinese side. So long as the Chinese side has not given up this wicked design, its claim that it was profoundly grieved by the serious damage to the friendly relations between the two peoples, as professed by the Chinese head delegate in the previous session, was mere deception to cover up the Chinese side's evil design.

At this meeting, Chinese head delegate Chung Hsi-tung tried in vain to demonstrate that since the Chinese Cultural Revolution China had not used the Hoa question to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam. He remained evasive on the question of Chinese residents in Kampuchea taking refuge in Vietnam. He went as far as to take up the Kampuchean reactionaries' allegation about the Indochinese federation and slanderously accused Vietnam of pursuing a policy of regional hegemony. He put the blame on the Vietnamese side for the lack of progress of the negotiations.

Vice Minister Hoang Bich Son squarely rejected these shameless slanders of the Chinese side and strongly condemned the Chinese side for chiming in with the Kampuchean reactionaries in the so-called Indochinese federation question. Hoang Bich Son pointed out: The question of the Indochinese federation has become a thing of history. Today it no longer exists. What remains is the fact that the Chinese side has long nurtured the wicked scheme and taken odious acts aimed at breaking the solidarity bloc of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. He stressed: Vietnam is a country which has always strictly and resolutely opposed hegemonism. It is precisely for this reason that it has fallen victim to a hostile policy stemming from China's big-nation hegemonism and expansionism.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS CHINESE 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW191723Y Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issued the following statement:

Following the encroachments on Vietnam's territorial sovereignty in August and in early September 1978, over recent days the Chinese authorities have repeatedly sent their armed forces to brazenly encroach upon the territory and airspace of Vietnam. At 5:30 pm on September 12, 1978, two Chinese jet fighters flew deep into the airspace of Vietnam over Cao Cau village, Cao Loc district, Cao Lang Province. At 8:20 am and 11:00 am on September 14, 1978 and at 7:30 am on September 15, 1978, many groups of Chinese soldiers carrying weapons and cameras went to Po Coc Phung, Po Lo Bo and Co Min hills in Bao Lam village, Van Lang district, Cao Lang Province to reconnoitre and shoot films, then destroyed a watch post of Vietnam. At 6:00 am on September 14, 1978, 20 Chinese soldiers equipped with a machine gun, a submachinegun and a pistol crossed the border and broke into the houses of Mr Giau Bao and Mr Giau Tih in Keo Trinh hamlet, Xuat Le village, Cao Loc district, Cao Lang Province, threatened the owners, tore down slogans, and used abusive words against President Ho Chi Minh. At 2:00 pm on the same day a group of Chinese soldiers encroached upon Vietnam's territory at a place between Border Stakes 3 and 4 in Trung Khanh village, Van Lang district, Cao Lang Province.

It is clear that the Chinese authorities, in spite of Vietnam's protests, continued to escalate their violations of Vietnam's territorial integrity, threatening Vietnam's security in the border areas and causing an ever more tense situation at the border between Vietnam and China.

However, with its customary tricks to reverse wrong and right in order to cover up the Chinese authorities' hostile acts against Vietnam, the Chinese Foreign Ministry on September 18, 1978, sent a rote to the Vietnamese Embassy in China alleging that Vietnam had mobilized its military and armed security forces to encroach upon China's territorial integrity and even lodged a protest with the Vietnamese Government. The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam completely rejects these brazen slanders and absurd protest of the Chinese authorities.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically condemns and strongly protests against the Chinese authorities for their armed provocations and violations of the land, water and airspace of Vietnam, threatening the security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities put an immediate end to these hostile acts. The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their serious acts.

NHAN DAN 'COMMENTATOR' REFUTES PRC SLANDERS

OW200838Y Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[NHAN DAN: "Let Peking Answer Some Questions"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--Refuting the slanders spread during recent days by the Peking authorities accusing Vietnam of small hegemony ambitions and of attempting to force Laos and Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation, NHAN DAN's commentator today exposes the real designs of Peking against Vietnam, Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia. The commentary reads in full as follows:

In their campaign of slander and distortion to cover up their criminal acts against Vietnam, a customary theme of China is to accuse Vietnam of small hegemonism in Indochina and Southeast Asia. This allegation has been taken up by the Pol Pot Ieng Sary clique who, on orders from Peking, have turned it into the line that Vietnam schemes to force Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation dominated by itself.

But this slander of the Phnom Penh rulers is refuted by the hard facts of history. Thus, their patrons in Peking again had to come to their aid. Peking said: One of the causes of the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations was Vietnam's request that China consent to let it found the Indochinese federation. But this request was turned down by China. Peking also said: Vietnam ill-treats Chinese residents because it has the ambition to encircle and dominate Indochina through the Indochinese federation.

The Chinese leadership thought that they could sell their lie if they keep repeating it over and over again, a tactic in which they have long excelled. First, this tactic was used inside China itself. If they wanted to overthrow someone, they merely gave him a name of their choice. They ascribed to others a motive which they themselves nurtured. In the past few decades of revolutionary struggle by the three Indochinese peoples for the independence and freedom of each country, one may ask who has been absolutely loyal to proletarian internationalism and has fought shoulder to shoulder with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples against the common enemy till final victory? Who has stood outside and loudly proclaimed his solidarity and support while actually never abandoning his wicked design of dividing the people of the three countries in order to win over one section or another?

The slogan of the Indochinese Communist Party of making Indochina completely independent and eventually forming an Indochinese federation was put forth in 1930 on the basis of the right to national self-determination.



It conformed with the situation in the Thirties and Forties and with the interests of the struggle of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the independence and freedom of each country in that period.

Under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, the people of the three countries joined efforts and rose up to regain power in 1945, overthrow the rule of the Japanese fascists and later waged a long war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressor. But, also proceeding from the interests of each nation and strict respect for the independence and sovereignty of each country--and in the light of the changed situation in Indochina and the world--the Indochinese Communist Party at its second national congress in February 1951, on the initiative of the Vietnamese communists and with the approval of the Lao and Kampuchean communists, dissolved itself.

Each of the three countries, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, has since then had its own organisation to lead the revolution, its own administration, army and national united front completely independent from each other, while uniting to fight on the basis of the principles of voluntariness, equality, mutual assistance and respect for each others sovereignty. Thus, the Indochinese Communist Party has accomplished its glorious historic mission and the slogan of the Indochina federation has become a thing of the past. But the militant solidarity among the people of the three countries based on the principles of proletarian by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Commitments of the Vietnamese Government at the 1954 Geneva conference and at the Indochinese people's conference in 1965 reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos and Kampuchea and non-interference in their internal affairs. In the common declaration of April 25, 1970 of the summit conference of the Indochinese peoples, together with the other participants, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam again solemnly made this commitment: In relations between the three countries, the parties are resolved to observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence: respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, respect for each others political system, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

The parties affirm that all problems arising in the relations between the three countries can be settled by negotiations in the spirit of mutual respect, understanding and assistance. More important still, the Vietnamese Government and people have always honoured this commitment even with their blood in the fight against the common enemies of the three nations. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary renegade clique themselves had to admit this fact.

In his interview on July 20, 1976, with the head of a Vietnamese press and television team on a visit to Democratic Kampuchea, the prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said: We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Vietnam Workers Party and the Vietnamese people, our friends and brothers who have constantly supported and assisted us. Since the complete liberation of Vietnam, the Vietnamese party and government have always persisted in their correct international policy, including the policy of unblemished solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea. The treaty of friendship and cooperation and the treaty on the delineation of the national borders signed on July 18, 1977 by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a brilliant manifestation of socialist international solidarity and marked a new, all-round step of development of the special Vietnam-Laos friendship for the defence of national independence, and building of socialism in each country, in conformity with the ardent aspirations and vital interests of the people in each country.



With regard to Kampuchea, although the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, on orders from Peking, right from the beginning provoked the border war and massacred and plundered the Vietnamese people most barbarously, the Vietnamese party and government continues its effort to settle the issue on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is the Chinese authorities and no one else who have instigated, helped and commanded the Kampuchean reactionaries to turn a deaf ear to Vietnamese expressions of good will and to continue their war against Vietnam.

Our sacred cause of solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea was retained all its purity and nobility through almost half a century. Now would the Chinese leaders care to answer just a few questions?

Who in Peking in 1954 authorized the publication of a map which made Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Korea, Mongolia, and Japanese, Soviet and Indian territories all part of China--and which was used as a means to indoctrinate the Chinese people, especially Chinese youth on expansionist ambitions and big-nation hegemony? What is this, if not evidence of the continuation of the dreams of world hegemony which obsessed Chinese emperors of old?

In March 1970 a U.S.-engineered coup was staged in Kampuchea which swept away this country's independence, peace and neutrality. In April the same year a summit conference of the Indochinese peoples was convened which called on the three peoples to strengthen unity to defeat the imperialists and their henchmen, to defend their sacred national rights and make Indochina truly a region of independence and peace.

The conference was a common effort of the three peoples in this region against their common enemy. As such it was hailed by the whole of progressive humanity, and the only suitable place to hold it should have been in one of the three Indochinese countries. Who then insisted that the conference be held on Chinese territory and even disclosed what canton would be the location? What was this intended to mean, if not to make the world, and even U.S. imperialism, believe that the cause of the three Indochinese peoples had the sponsorship of Peking?

With the escalation of the war to the whole of Indochina by the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon army following their repeated defeats in Kampuchea in 1971, Kampuchean head of state Norodom Sihanouk suggested that a second Indochinese summit be convened in September of that year to mobilize greater efforts for greater victories. Who, then, used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to oppose such a conference and then proposed its replacement by a so-called five-nation, six-party conference including China, Korea, Laos, Kampuchea and the two zones of Vietnam, in opposition to Japan? Why did people want to pit us against Japan while the U.S. aggressors were a direct threat to the very existence of all the three Indochinese nations?

What was the aim, if not to divert the Indochinese peoples from their objectives and prevent them from developing their militant solidarity which was built on the basis of each country's right to independence and sovereignty in order to draw them into China's orbit and capitalize on their blood in private transactions with U.S. imperialism for the gratification of Peking's selfish interests and also the interests of the imperialists? But the Vietnamese people, far from letting themselves be sucked into Peking's sphere of hegemony, remained firm in their line of independence and sovereignty and in their correct policy of international solidarity, and were thus able to win complete victory in 1975.

Now, as the peaceful, independent, reunified, socialist Vietnam constitutes a big obstacle to China's expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions in Indochina and Southeast Asia, the Peking leadership deploys a hostile policy regarding the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as an instrument of war against Vietnam, and using the Hoa question as a political card to cause difficulties to Vietnam and poison relations between Vietnam and China.

But this is apparently insufficient. The Peking leadership is now seeking to sabotage the Vietnam-Laos friendship by means of pressure and division. It is clear that the Peking leadership, by joining Phnom Penh in rehashing the Indochina federation issue at this moment, are only trying to slander Vietnam and justify their evil intention. The deterioration of relations between China and Vietnam is caused by the very policy pursued at this moment by the Peking leadership and the acts of war taken on its behalf by the reactionaries in Kampuchea in the framework of its hegemonistic designs on Indochina and Southeast Asia. The so-called gang of four will certainly be invoked to bear all the blame. But the very policy of this gang is being continued, and in a much more disastrous way. Who is to be blamed then?

#### CAMBODIAN LISTENERS TOLD REASONS FOR PRC-SRV RIFT

BK191520Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Station commentary: "China's Hegemonic and Expansionist Policy Is One of the Reasons for the Worsening in Vietnam-China Relations"]

[Text] The Peking powerholders have recently distorted the facts in order to further their slander against Vietnam, as many personages in the Peking leadership have spoken about Vietnam's so-called plan to establish an Indochina federation. Everyone is well aware that the question of the Indochina federation is a historic issue. For almost 30 years, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have never recalled this matter. All the maneuvers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in slandering Vietnam for attempting to force them to join the Indochina federation have been smashed by Vietnam. But now the Peking powerholders have tried to make this small matter into a big issue. They have said that Vietnam asked China to agree to allow Vietnam to set up an Indochina federation but China refused. They also said that this is one of the reasons behind the deterioration in China-Vietnam relations. This is a total (?exaggeration). Since Vietnam has no plan to set up an Indochina federation, why should Vietnam ask for China's opinion about something which does not exist? Moreover, Vietnam is not a satellite of China that must ask for China's opinion on everything.

What is the Chinese powerholders' aim in fabricating this issue? First of all, they want to distort the real causes of the worsening Vietnam-China relations. We have already clearly pointed out the real causes--that the Chinese powerholders have tried to force Vietnam to give up its path of independence and sovereignty and its correct international line and to turn itself into a pawn on the chessboard of China's big-nation expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

In fabricating this lie, the Chinese powerholders also aim to distort the causes of the Vietnam-Kampuchea border dispute and to conceal the fact that they have used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to destroy the real resolution in Kampuchea, obstruct the long-standing friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and create pressure on Vietnam. In fabricating this ridiculous issue, the Chinese powerholders also hope to put on Vietnam the cloak that they themselves are wearing; that is, the cloak of their hegemonism and expansionism first of all against the countries in Indochina and then the countries in Southeast Asia. Truth is always more powerful than words. We would like to ask all the leaders in China: In 1954, who printed the map of China which includes Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Korea, Mongolia and even part of the territories of the USSR, Japan and India?

Who tried to propose that the Indochinese people's conference in April 1970 be held on Chinese territory and who later tried to reveal that the meeting place was Canton? In 1971, who opposed the holding of the 2nd Indochinese people's summit and proposed the meeting of the five countries with six parties--including China, Korea, Laos, Kampuchea, North Vietnam and South Vietnam--in order to prepare opposition against Japan at a time when the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea should have mobilized forces to attack the U.S.? Who implemented the anti-Vietnam war through the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique? Who used all tricks in order to create pressure aimed at splitting the unity and destroying the bond of friendship between Vietnam and Laos? Who is now irate over the good results of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit to various Southeast Asian countries--a visit for peace, independence, freedom, stability and prosperity of this region?

The Chinese powerholders dare not and cannot answer all these questions, while progressive opinion in the world has long known the answers. The Chinese powerholders have made an unsuccessful attempt to slander Vietnam, and this attempt only reflects their dark maneuvers and intentions. The Vietnamese people resolutely expose and totally reject these dark maneuvers and evil acts of the Chinese powerholders.

We stress that their hostile policy and their warlike acts waged through the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the Vietnamese people aimed at implementing their hegemonic and expansionist policy against Indochina and Southeast Asia are real causes which have worsened China-Vietnam relations. It is the Peking power-holders who must be held fully responsible for this situation.

#### COMMENTARY COUNTERS PHNOM PENH RADIO PROPAGANDA

BK201006Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Abject Words of Phnom Penh Radio"]

[Text] Fabrication and slander have long been part and parcel of the state policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Phnom Penh Radio is its propaganda machine. Public opinion has called the clique a faithful disciple of Goebbels, Hitler's chief of propaganda. However, even this description is not entirely accurate, because in various ways the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is even more cruel than its teacher. For example, on 18 September Phnom Penh radio broadcast that Khmer Kraom nationals--that is, Vietnamese of Khmer origin--have fled to Kampuchea in order to escape suppression by Vietnam. These abject words are quite ridiculous. Even if it were so, does it mean that the hell in Kampuchea has now turned into a heaven on earth for Vietnamese people of Khmer origin? The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique cannot conceal the truth and its crimes with such an abject trick. Not only Vietnam, but also world public opinion has condemned the genocidal crimes it has committed against the Kampuchean people.

Over the past 3 years 2.5 million Kampuchean people have been killed in Kampuchea. They were shot and clubbed to death with hoes by the "Organization" [Angkar]. People have died of disease and from famine and hard labor. They have been killed for making love without consent of the "Organization" or because they ate an egg, and so forth. The entire Kampuchean nation is being massacred. It is a strange society that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is forcing the Kampuchean people to build, a society unprecedented in history.

The abject words of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique cannot conceal the fact that it has sold itself to the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the revisionist Peking clique. Being a pawn of Peking, it has not only massacred the Kampuchean people but has also used Kampuchean youth and children as cannon fodder in the aggression it has carried out against Vietnamese territory and in the crimes it has perpetrated against the Vietnamese people. This has been reported by tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees in

Another fact is that the Kampuchean people and youths oppose the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has forced them to serve as mercenaries of Peking. In the 203d Military Region and in the northern, Battambang and southwestern regions, an uprising of the people is spreading like a prairie fire. This uprising is encircling the traitors paid by Peking. It has even reached the confines of the "Organization." The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique can never escape this punishment by the Kampuchean people.

#### CAMBODIANS FORCE ETHNIC KHMER IN SRV TO CROSS INTO CAMBODIA

BK191534Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Sep (AFP)--Intruding Cambodian troops have forced at gunpoint thousands of ethnic Khmer in Vietnam to cross the border into Cambodia, Radio Ho Chi Minh City reported tonight. The radio said the forcible [word indistinct] occurred on April 16 when Cambodian troops struck deep into the Vietnamese frontier province of Kien Giang, barbarously killed local inhabitants and destroyed their homes.

"By despicable means they forced these people to take up arms to carry out their dark scheme," the broadcast said. Many of these ethnic Khmer had risked their lives to escape back to Vietnam, including a 50-year-old monk, who was thrown out of his pagoda and driven to Cambodia, the radio said. The monk told Radio Ho Chi Minh City: "There they forced us to take up arms to oppress the Kampuchean (Cambodian) people and to fight against Vietnam, which they frequently called their traditional enemy." He said that he and other Khmer from Vietnam were forced to obey orders and massacre innocent people, Vietnamese as well as Cambodians.

Cambodia predictably has given a completely different version of the incident. Last Thursday Radio Phnom Penh reported that thousands of ethnic Khmer had fled to Cambodia as a result of the racist policy of the Vietnamese authorities. The radio further accused Hanoi of adopting a strategy of "Vietnamization in lower Kampuchea", a reference to southern Vietnam, which was formerly Cambodian territory. About half a million ethnic Khmer are still living in the south of Vietnam.

#### CAMBODIAN BORDER INTRUSIONS DURING 10-14 SEP REPORTED

OW191802Y Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep--The Kampuchean armed forces on the night of September 10 made a surprise attack on Tan Minh hamlet in Tan Binh village, Tan Tien and Tan Ha hamlets in Tan Lap village, Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. On the night of September 13, a Kampuchean company assaulted Vam Trang Trau area in the same province. On September 13 and 14 they attacked an area in Vinh Xuong village, An Giang Province, southwest of Ho Chi Minh City. The intruders killed 19 people, wounded many others and burnt 26 houses. The armed forces in the above-said regions killed or wounded nearly 40 enemy troops and drove the rest back across the border.

#### KCP MEMBER'S MEETING WITH IENG SARY'S WIFE RECOUNTED

BK200218Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article: "Kampuchea, The Betrayal"--date not given]

[Text] A Kampuchean citizen who traveled to Vietnam has lent us a shabby, densely written notebook. Being illiterate, he regarded the notebook as nothing but a souvenir. I don't know his name, but the local people used to call him (Soc Lun). He was always on the move. He once asked me to keep this notebook for him.



When I looked at it later, I found that it was a diary of a certain member of the Kampuchean Communist Party. The diary reads in part:

One Saturday afternoon I went to the house of Ieng Sary's wife to discuss our work in the coming week as usual. Since the war is now entering a fierce stage, on the way I could hear the distant sounds of bombs being dropped by the enemy. Ieng Sary's wife seemed to resent my presence. She was sitting in an armchair with her arms stretched out. Her hair was shining. She was in her early 40's. Some musicians were sitting on a straw mat playing musical instruments and singing to her in a monotone. At times, she burst out laughing, causing the muscles of her shoulders and cheeks to vibrate. Afterwards she picked up a handful of candies and put them on the table as a reward.

I told her: Comrade, please review the party chapter's resolution. She replied: No, you bring it back and do what I told you last time. I felt annoyed by her highhandedness. Ieng Sary is staying in Peking and rarely convenes a party chapter meeting, allowing his wife to rule the roost here.

Since I know how to repair and operate various kinds of (printing) machines, I was transferred to this agency where I was elected secretary of the agency's party chapter. Ieng Sary and his wife are members of my party chapter. Ieng Sary's wife is an alternate member of the party Central Committee and is in charge of this domestic and foreign propaganda agency. Her maiden name is (Phil) Thirith. She has an elder sister named (Suponnari), wife of Secretary Pol Pot. (Suponnari) assumed a higher leadership position than the one held by her young sister. Everyone knows that the two sisters are very highhanded.

One day Ieng Sary's wife introduced a girl to me, saying: She is a party member. Let her join your party chapter's activities. When I demanded this girl's biographical data and letter of introduction, Ieng Sary's wife said: The Central Committee has approved her membership. You should not cause trouble. I remained silent to comply with her words, telling myself that sooner or later I would bring this matter to light. This young party member was assigned by Ieng Sary's wife to teach the young members of the agency, using a document with the name "Outlines on Kampuchean Culture and Education."

One time the girl was away on a mission. The party chapter assigned me to temporarily take over her job. I opened the guidebook to see what it was about. After reading it for a while I felt uneasy, as if I had been stung by a bee. This is because "they" advocated carrying out the people's national democratic revolution and the Cultural Revolution at the same time. They said: The wheel of Kampuchean history is turning. It will destroy all obstacles to its advance.

I recalled an incident in which 12 families, including children and elders, in the base area had just been killed probably because they were an obstacle to the Angkar's wheel somewhere along its path. Our agency has been increasingly replenished with Peking-trained Kampuchean cadres. Ieng Sary has brought them back here to replace the veteran cadres who were sent to the front line. Only a few of these veteran cadres are now alive. Whether the rest of them have been killed in action or in other circumstances is beyond anyone's knowledge.

Cadres returning from Peking also related stories about the earth-shaking Cultural Revolution in China, and they concluded: The number of our people killed in the revolution is insignificant compared to the Cultural Revolution in China.

I'll never forget the following sentence in the book "Outlines on Kampuchean Culture and Education": On the cultural front, special attention must be paid to controlling Hanoi-trained cadres. This sentence is wicked in meaning and gross in wording. I don't approve of this view. The Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions are closely connected in the national liberation struggle. Why do we try to criticize Vietnam at this very moment?



I questioned Ieng Sary's wife at a party chapter meeting: Who is the author of the book "Educational and Cultural Outlines?" She replied: Party Secretary Pol Pot wrote that book. Do you hold the secretary in contempt? I retorted: I don't hold anyone in contempt, but his views are incorrect and betray the militant solidarity between the two fraternal countries. The discussions at the meeting became heated. One of my comrades became angry, pounded the table and exclaimed: With such a line, what will become of the Kampuchean revolution?

Another comrade asked Ieng Sary's wife: Why is there the following absurd statement in the party statutes: A party member is also considered as the party itself, and an Angkar member is also considered as Angkar itself? That's dangerous! Ieng Sary's wife failed to advance further arguments. Her face turned pale in anger. She said: Well, I will go to Peking for instructions, and people there will make a decision on your behavior. Her husband was presently in Peking. We were extremely troubled because, as party members, we are not guided in the right direction by the party. Our party is degenerating, while we are at a total loss. The struggle against the Lon Nol clique is now becoming difficult and complex. We are ashamed of the perfidy of a group of people who call themselves leaders of Kampuchea, but who are fooling the people of the world.

Pol Pot has given himself a good, kind Vietnamese name: Brother Thien [meaning good, honest, sincere and friendly]; and Ieng Sary has chosen the Vietnamese name: Brother Ton [meaning respect] or Brother Thong [meaning understanding]. They have signed their Vietnamese names in many papers and documents addressed to Vietnamese friends. I really don't know what Chinese names they have used in dealing with Peking.

#### CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON PHAM VAN DONG IN THE PHILIPPINES

##### Manila Press Conference

OW191808Y Hanoi VNA in English 1713 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong today called at the Philippine Heart Center for Asia, the Nutrition Center of the Philippines, the Population Center Foundation, and the Philippine International Convention Center.

Madame Imelda R. Marcos, minister of ecology and human settlements, and governor of metropolitan Manila, accompanied the Vietnamese premier throughout the visit and many times personally briefed him on the achievements of these institutions.

Premier Pham Van Dong paid much attention to the initial achievements of the Population Center Foundation. The Vietnamese premier was also accompanied by Jose D. Ingles, acting minister of foreign affairs; Juan B. Cruz, Filipino ambassador to Vietnam; Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien; and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Philippines Vu Tien. The same day, Minister Dang Viet Chau visited the export processing zone in Bataan, northern Manila. This afternoon the premier held a press conference at the presidential palace.

Following an introduction by Minister of Public Information Francisco S. Tatad, Premier Pham Van Dong spoke of the results of his visit as already described in his joint communique with President and Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The premier said he fully agreed with President Ferdinand E. Marcos' appreciation that this is a historical event. The premier stressed that his official visit and the talks between the two heads of government are significant contributions to laying a foundation for the continuation of the friendly relations and long-term cooperation, and to strengthening the mutual trust and understanding between the two countries.

The premier then answered questions by journalists on the relations between the two countries and other questions. On the afternoon of September 19, Premier Pham Van Dong called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Manila.

#### 19 Sep Reception

OW191729Y Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong gave a grand reception this evening at the great hall of the Plaza Hotel before leaving Manila.

President-Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mme Marcos shook hands with the guests, who included many ministers and vice ministers, the chief of the General Staff, senior officers of the navy, infantry and air force and high officials of various departments. The ambassadors and charges d'affaires of many countries also attended.

Premier Pham Van Dong invited President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mme Marcos to take their seats at the table of honour alongside Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose D. Ingles, Minister of Justice Vicente A. Santos, Minister of Public Works, Transformation and Communication Alfredo L. Juinio, Minister of Public Information Francisco Tatad and Philippine Ambassador to Vietnam Juan B. Cruz. On the Vietnamese side were Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau, Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, and Deputy Minister at the Premier's Office Hoang Quoc Dung and Ambassador Vu Tien.

Premier Pham Van Dong spoke at the reception and raised toasts. Then the band struck up the national anthem of the Philippines. President Ferdinand E. Marcos delivered his speech of reply, proposed toasts, then the band played the national anthem of Vietnam. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

#### Joint Statement

OW191559Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--Joint statement by H.E. Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and H.E. Ferdinand E. Marcos, president, prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines.

At the invitation of his excellency the president prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos, his excellency the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong paid an official visit to the Philippines from 16 to 20 September 1978. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong held talks with President Marcos and the first lady, Madame Imelda R. Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila.

Present on the Vietnamese side were: H.E. Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; H.E. Phan Hien, vice minister for foreign affairs; H.E. Hoang Quoc Dung, vice minister at the premier's office; H.E. Vu Tien, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Philippines; and other senior officials. Present on the Philippines side were: H.E. Jose D. Ingles, acting minister of foreign affairs; H.E. Alfredo L. Juinio, minister of public works, transportation and communication; H.E. Juan L. Manuel, minister of education and culture; H.E. Juan Ponce Enrile, minister of national defense; H.E. Vicente F. Paterno, minister of industry; H.E. Juan B. Cruz, Jr., ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and other senior officials.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and President Ferdinand E. Marcos exchanged greetings on behalf of their respective peoples and reviewed developments on the bilateral relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations on 12 July 1976. They noted with satisfaction the progress in the relations between the two countries. The two countries have established embassies and appointed ambassadors to each other's capital and expected further exchange of delegations at the earliest practicable date.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong expressed his appreciation on behalf of the Government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for the contribution of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the first lady, Madame Imelda R. Marcos, to the development of friendly relations between their two countries.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and President Ferdinand E. Marcos also exchanged views on regional and global matters. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness.

The two heads of government expressed their genuine desire for the maintenance and development of friendly and cooperative relations among Southeast Asian countries in the interest of each country and for the benefit of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, as well as of prosperity and stability in this area. In this connection, President Marcos reaffirmed the commitment of the Philippines to the objectives of the ASEAN concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

They reiterated their support for the establishment of a new international economic order based on respect for the national sovereignty of each country and on the basis of fair and equitable economic and trade relations among nations.

On their bilateral relations, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and President Ferdinand E. Marcos reaffirmed the principles contained in the joint communique issued in July 1976 during the visit of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Phan Hien and the joint communique issued in January 1978 during the visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

The two heads of government again expressed their desire and willingness to solve all differences and disagreements which might arise between the two countries through peaceful means. They confirmed that differences or disagreements between the two countries shall be discussed and settled in the spirit of conciliation and friendship.

In accordance with previous undertakings, the two heads of government reiterate that they shall not interfere in each other's internal affairs; they agreed that their countries shall refrain from acts of subversion, direct or indirect, and from using force or threat of force against each other. They agreed to work actively to expand co-operation on the basis of the trade agreement and the agreement on economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries, signed in January 1978.

They noted with gratification the conclusion of an air agreement by which Philippines Airlines may now be allowed to overfly Vietnam along agreed routes upon payment of compensation. They agreed to explore the possibility of negotiating further agreements on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

They expressed satisfaction that the official visit to the Philippines by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and his talks with President Ferdinand E. Marcos had contributed significantly to laying the foundation for the continued friendly relations and lasting cooperation and to the promotion of trust and understanding between Vietnam and the Philippines.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and his party visited agricultural training, research and cultural centers as well as a number of industrial and public establishments, and had the opportunity to meet Filipinos from many sectors. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and his party expressed deep appreciation for the kind welcome and warm hospitality accorded to them by the president and the first lady, the government and the people of the Philippines.

On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in his own name, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong extended an invitation to President Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos and Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos to visit Vietnam. President and Madame Marcos accepted the invitation with pleasure and the date of the visit will be agreed upon later.

Done in Manila on 18 September 1978

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Signed: Pham Van Dong, prime minister

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines; Signed: Ferdinand E. Marcos, president and prime minister

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK200323Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 20 September editorial: "A Step Toward Enhancing Trust and Lasting Cooperation"]

[Text] Today, 20 September, SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's official visit to the Republic of the Philippines ended splendidly. During the visit President Ferdinand Marcos and First Lady Mrs Imelda Marcos and the Philippine people gave our premier and his party a grand welcome and warm hospitality. The talks between President Ferdinand Marcos and Premier Pham Van Dong and the contacts between the Vietnamese guests and the Philippine people of many walks of life reflect the good sentiments that unite the peoples of Vietnam and the Philippines. The relations of friendship and cooperation are developing between the two countries.

As our premier said in Manila, in the past the two countries entertained cultural relations and experienced similar circumstances in struggling against colonialists, and today they have the common aspiration to build a peaceful, joyful and happy life along lines suitable to the separate conditions of each country. The interests of the peoples of the two countries consist of developing their firm and lasting friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits. This is a line which the SRV Government has been consistently pursuing for many years vis-a-vis all countries in the Southeast Asian region. Such a line is an inseparable part of the policies of many Southeast Asian countries for peace, friendship and broad international cooperation. Our state's correct and reasonable foreign policy was solemnly affirmed by Premier Pham Van Dong in the Republic of the Philippines, as well as in the Kingdom of Thailand during his recent visit to the country. In the 10 September joint statement, Premier Pham Van Dong and President Ferdinand Marcos expressed satisfaction over the fact that relations between the two countries have been developing since the establishment of diplomatic ties. They agreed to work actively to expand cooperation in the fields of trade, economy and science and technology. The two government leaders affirmed their willingness to hold talks to solve through peaceful means all differences and disagreements which might arise between the two countries. They expressed the desire to maintain and develop friendly and cooperative relations among Southeast Asian countries in the interest of each country and for the benefit of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, prosperity and stability in this region.

Our people are overjoyed at the splendid success of our premier's official friendly visit to the Philippines. We unanimously concur with the Vietnam-Philippines joint statement in which it is stated that our premier's visit to the Philippines and his talks with President Ferdinand Marcos have contributed significantly to laying the foundation for continued friendly relations and lasting cooperation and to the enhancement of trust and understanding between Vietnam and the Philippines.

The development and consolidation of friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and the Philippines is designed to serve the interests of the people of each country and, at the same time, benefits the cause of peace, stability and prosperity in the Southeast Asian region. Those who are plotting to sow dissension among the countries in this region will certainly fail. The Southeast Asian peoples are masters of their own future.

#### PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

OW161725Y Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnamese party and government [delegation] led by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee, returned here today after attending celebrations of the 30th national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was greeted by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee; Vu Tuan, member of the party Central Committee and minister at the premier's office; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Xuan, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Tran Diep, vice chairman of the Commission for Industry of the party Central Committee. Kim Sang-chun, DPRK Ambassador to Vietnam, was also present.

#### TRADE UNION GROUP ARRIVES IN PARIS ON VISIT

OW171539Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions led by Nguyen Van Linh, the confederation's president, arrived in Paris yesterday for a visit to France. It was welcomed at Orly airport by Pierre Gensous and Luro Mascarello, secretaries of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT); J. Page, CGT secretary of V.L. de Marne; and other officials.

#### RADIO-TV DELEGATION LEAVES INDONESIA FOR THAILAND

OW160851Y Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission led by Chairman Tran Lam was paid a week-long visit to Indonesia. On September 13 it was cordially received by Sutikno Lukitodisastro, first deputy minister of information. It held talks with Murdin Supomo, director of national television, Thomas Sugito, director of national radio, and other leading officials of the two organizations, on promotion of cooperation in these fields. On September 14 the delegation left for Thailand.

#### UN ENVOY HA VAN LAU PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW161601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--Ambassador Ha Van Lau, Vietnam's permanent representative to the United Nations, on September 14 presented his credentials to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the UN headquarters in New York.



The ambassador informed the UN secretary general of the situation in Vietnam, and Kurt Waldheim welcomed the efforts and achievements of the government and the people of Vietnam over the past years and expressed his sympathy with their present difficulties which he hoped would be overcome together with other difficulties resulting from the past.

Ha Van Lau, on behalf of the government and people of Vietnam, expressed his thanks to the United Nations and affiliates and to the secretary general himself for their assistance. Again, Kurt Waldheim promised to continue his efforts to help the Vietnamese people in national reconstruction, and wished them more success with peaceful conditions.

The UN secretary general also recalled the active participation of the Vietnamese delegation in recent UN meetings and said he hoped that Vietnam would continue its contribution to the coming General Assembly meeting. He also asked the Vietnamese ambassador to convey his best wishes to Premier Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and wished Ha Van Lau success in his new task.

#### PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER GREET MEXICANS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW151641Y Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--President Ton Duc Thang today (September 15) sent a message to President Jose Lopez Portillo of the United States of Mexico greeting the independence day of Mexico tomorrow. The message says:

We are glad to note that in their struggle against aggressive imperialism in the past as well as in their national construction and national defense at present, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed sympathy and support from the Mexican people. On this occasion, I wish to convey to you and the Mexican people sincere thanks for that valuable sympathy and support. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries consolidate and develop with every passing day. The message wishes the Mexican president good health and happiness.

On this occasion Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh has also sent a congratulatory message to Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Santiago Roel Garcia.

#### MEXICAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW161723Y Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--A reception was given here today by Mexican Ambassador to Vietnam Armando Cantu Medina in honor of the 168th anniversary of Mexico's independence day. Present were minister in charge of agricultural scientific and technical work, Nghiem Xuan Yem; minister of education, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh; other cabinet members; senior army officers and representatives of public offices and mass organisations in Hanoi. Many members of the diplomatic corps and international organisations here were also present.

Ambassador Cantu and Minister Nghiem Xuan Yem proposed toasts to the historic day of the Mexican people, to the new achievements of the Mexican people in building a prosperous and happy Mexico, and to the constant consolidation and fine development of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mexico.

Also today, a Mexican art exhibition opened here on this occasion by the Ministry of Culture and Information. The opening ceremony was attended by Cu Huy Can, vice minister of the sponsoring ministry. Also present was Mexican Ambassador Cantu.

## NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS RECEIVED FROM COMMUNIST PARTIES

OW161455Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] On the occasion of our national day on 2 September, leaders of communist and workers' parties of many countries have sent greetings messages.

The message from Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization of the Yemeni National Front, to Comrade Le Duan, VCP secretary general, says: On behalf of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the United Political Organization of the National Front and working people of the PDRY, I wish to convey to you and the heroic Vietnamese people my warmest and finest greetings on the occasion of the SRV's 33d national day, a great anniversary that enormously gladdens the heart of all of us. Besides sending you our warm greetings, we wish that the close friendly relations between our two parties and two peoples will increasingly develop and consolidate in the interests of the objectives of our common struggle against imperialism and reactionaries and for freedom, progress and socialism in the whole world.

The message from Comrade Papaionannou, secretary general of the Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL], to Comrade Le Duan, VCP Central Committee secretary general, says: On the occasion of your country's national day, the Central Committee of AKEL wishes to convey to the glorious VCP and to all the heroic Vietnamese people its warmest greetings and respectfully wish you comrades many more achievements in defending your national independence won back through a valiant, protracted and sacrifice-studded struggle and in socialist construction. AKEL and all Cypriot progressive people condemn the aggressive acts of the crafty Chinese leadership and the followers of big-nation chauvinism in Kampuchea who, in fact, are lending a hand to imperialism. We wish to express full support for the heroic Vietnamese people, government and VCP.

The message from the Communist Party of Australia to the VCP Central Committee says: On the occasion of Vietnam's national day, we wish to convey to you our best wishes and express our solidarity with you now that your country's independence and peaceful socialist construction are being threatened.

The message from Comrade Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, says: We fully support your party's unwavering policy aimed at protecting the SRV's sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity, as well as your right to expand socialist construction in the southern part of your country. We indignantly condemn the invasions of your fatherland's border areas conducted by the Kampuchean side, as well as the Peking leadership's provocative acts against Vietnam. The Kampuchean and PRC authorities are carrying out a hostile policy toward Vietnam with a view to undermining friendship between neighboring nations. Their act, in fact, only serves the interests of imperialism.

The message from the Central Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party says: We reaffirm our solidarity with the Vietnamese people, the SRV Government and the VCP at a time when the Chinese authorities are performing or motivating actions to oppose Vietnam's sovereignty and threatening its territorial integrity. The Chinese authorities, renouncing their principled stand, are allying with imperialism and international reactionaries in order to undermine the solidarity within the international communist movement and are seeking ways to alienate the national liberation movement from its allies and firm supporters, the USSR and other socialist countries. We firmly believe that once again Vietnam will come out victorious and, with this victory, Vietnam will also achieve success in its endeavors for peace democracy, socialism, national liberation and social progress.

## NHAN DAN DISCUSSES OVERCOMING MEKONG DELTA FLOOD

OW180808Y Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--The effects of the recent flood which caused great losses in several Mekong River delta provinces are being overcome with effective coordinated measures by the administration from the centre to the grassroots, says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The paper recalls that Typhoon Bess on August 12 and the subsequent torrential rains rapidly swelled the Tien and Hau rivers--two tributaries of the Mekong River. The Tien River at Tan Chau township on August 30 rose to 4.88 metres. Many provinces east of Ho Chi Minh City also experienced heavy rains which caused the Dong Nai River to rise rapidly.

This is the second major flood in south Vietnam in 12 years. The previous flood was in 1966, with the water level rising to 5.27 metres at Tan Chau. This year's flood occurred from 20 to 30 days earlier than usual, before the summer-autumn rice harvest has finished. Winter rice had been planted on only half the planned acreage.

The party organisations and people in the stricken areas are doing their best to quickly restore production and bring life back to normal. They are assisted in this work by the whole country. Assistance has come in many forms depending on the condition of each person, each unit, and each locality by raising labour productivity, economizing materials and equipment, producing more food to make up for losses incurred during the flood, and supplying stricken areas with draught animals, farm tools, machines, seeds, etc.

To solve the shortage of rice and sorghum seeds is now the biggest problem. It must be solved with help from other provinces so as to ensure that the plans for the winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops next year are met.

NHAN DAN says the General Meteorological and Hydrological Department forecasts another rise of the Mekong River at the end of this month (September), and calls for protective measures.

## LATE REPORT: CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT BENEFITS ONLY U.S., ISRAEL

OW200925Y Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--It is clear to all that the agreement reached at Camp David benefits only the United States and Israel, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the summit conference.

The daily says: The Camp David talks show the weakness of Mr as-Sadat's position. In seeking a separate solution he did not have much to bargain with; and it is precisely his concessions that have weakened him further. Mr as-Sadat has now accepted Israeli demands he once rejected. He has even officially recognized the legal existence of the expansionist and aggressive Zionist state at a time when the latter still occupies Arab territories.

Israel has many times gone back on its promises. And surely facts have shown that to rely on the United States to put pressure on Israel is quite unrealistic. The agreement reached at the Camp David meeting cannot be the framework for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Peace in that region cannot be found at Camp David. The agreement reached there can only divide the Arab countries and encourage Israel to push ahead with its schemes. The danger of conflicts will increase, rather than ease.

## AUSTRALIAN PRESS ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT RESULTS

OW191641Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[From "Australian Editorial Opinion" program]

[Text] Newspaper editorials discuss the outcome of the summit meeting between the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel. The papers agree that the two documents signed by the three leaders represent a significant breakthrough in the resolution of the dispute in the Middle East.

The Sydney MORNING HERALD says the most solid achievement of the Camp David meeting is that it has got the previously stalled peace negotiations moving again. The paper says there are two important principles that have been established at the meeting. The first is that Israel and Egypt will negotiate a bilateral treaty to establish peaceful relations between the two countries, and the paper says, the second achievement is that there is progress toward political autonomy for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan.

It says that both results are contentious issues in the Middle East and there is no doubt that the more militant Arab states will regard Egypt's agreement to a separate peace as a betrayal of the Arab cause. At the same time, the editorial says, a strong section of opinion in Israel will regard the establishment of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank as being repugnant. The paper says this aspect may also offend Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization because they were not consulted. But, the paper concludes, despite the protests from Syria, Libya and other Arab states, a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel would mean an end to any possible major war in the Middle East.

The business daily the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW says the Camp David summit has achieved more than most would have dared hope. It says the key feature of the summit has been the acceptance by Israel that the sovereignty of the West Bank is negotiable. But the paper says negotiations over the future of the West Bank will take place during the next 5 years and it says this is a long period in which to reach an acceptable agreement.

The editorial says that the agreement calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli military government in the West Bank over the 5-year period and the most difficult problem will be to create a moderate, legitimate and authoritative Palestinian leadership during that time. The FINANCIAL REVIEW says that the West Bank problem can only be solved by the willing cooperation of the Jordanian and Palestinian inhabitants of that area and this is going to require a mighty effort on the part of the Egyptians and the Americans to get them to the discussion table.

The Melbourne AGE says that the danger of the Middle East developments is that optimism can be deceptive after the decades of gloom and pessimism. It says the key questions to be resolved are the status of the occupied territories, the withdrawal of Israel troops, the fate of the Palestinians and the guarantees of secure borders for Israel.

The paper says that although the Camp David agreement calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories, the paper asks what will happen to the Israeli settlements there? It says this is one possible barrier on the path to peace. The paper says that internal pressures for peace in Israel may persuade the government to give up the West Bank settlements. And THE AGE says the agreement invites Jordan to join in the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and also gives the representatives of the Palestinians a voice in their future. But it says that there could be problems encountered when all the sides meet to hammer out the details.

## CHINESE MINERALS MISSION CONCLUDES AUSTRALIA TOUR

OW191607Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The acting prime minister, Mr Anthony, says he is encouraged by indications of a continued increase in two-way trade between Australia and China. Mr Anthony's remarks followed the departure from Australia of a seven-man Chinese buying mission from the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation.

Mr Anthony said he had been told by the leader of the delegation, Mr Pi I-ming, that China would continue to look to Australia as a major supplier of metals and raw materials. He said further visits to Australia later this year by senior Chinese officials including the minister for foreign trade, Mr Li Chiang, reinforced the view that China had a growing interest in Australian markets.

## AUSTRALIA OFFERS RED CROSS AID TO EAST TIMOR REFUGEES

OW141920Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Australia is offering \$250,000 in aid to Indonesia to help in the care of East Timor refugees. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Peacock, told federal parliament today that the grant would be channeled through the Indonesian Red Cross.

The offer follows a recent tour of East Timor by the Australian ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Tom Critchley, who reported that he had found widespread malnutrition and recommended that aid be extended to help relieve the situation.

## INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON NEW ZEALAND VISIT

OW191643Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, says that organized resistance by the Fretilin movement in East Timor no longer exists. Speaking in the New Zealand capital, Wellington, Dr Mochtar estimated that between 50 and 300 Fretilin guerrillas were still active. Under the amnesty announced last year, about 130,000 people had returned to the main towns and 30,000 were still being cared for in resettlement camps.

Referring to his talks with the New Zealand Government, the Indonesian foreign minister said humanitarian aid would be welcomed to assist with rehabilitation work in the province.

While in New Zealand, Dr Mochtar signed an agreement providing for reciprocal trading (?arrangements).

## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN-ASEAN COOPERATION--Australia today signed a memorandum of understanding with Malaysia to help set up a food handling project for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN. The Australian high commissioner to Malaysia, Mr Feakes, in signing the agreement said it was another step in the development of Australia's economic cooperation with ASEAN. Australia has allocated \$2.3 million for ongoing projects in ASEAN countries sponsored by the ASEAN Committee on Food, Forestry and Agriculture. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]



## ITINERARY FOR VISIT OF SRV PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG

BK191432Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 19 Sep (AFP)--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will have two official talks with President Suharto during his 3-day visit to Indonesia, it was announced here today. The Vietnamese leader was scheduled to arrive in Jakarta Wednesday [20 September] afternoon.

The first official talks with Gen Suharto would be conducted at the state palace on Thursday morning in a scheduled 2-hour session. Prior to that, Premier Dong would lay a wreath at the Indonesian national heroes cemetery. Thursday evening Gen Suharto would host a state dinner for his Vietnamese guests.

The second official talk would be held on Friday morning, also at the state palace. Friday afternoon, Premier Dong would be visiting Indonesia's ground satellite station in Jatiluhur, West Java, and later in the evening he would attend a cultural performance at the state palace. The Vietnamese prime minister and his official party would be staying at the state guest house inside the palace compound. Premier Dong would give a 30-minute press conference on the last day of his visit to Indonesia Saturday morning, after which he pays a farewell call on President and Mrs Suharto before leaving Indonesia at 1100 hours (local), or 0500 GMT.

## FOREIGN MINISTER MOCHTAR: RESISTANCE HAS ENDED IN TIMOR

BK191448Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has said that resistance by Fretilin rebels in East Timor has ended. Speaking to newsmen in Wellington, New Zealand, the minister said that since the proclamation of amnesty in East Timor, an estimated 130,000 Fretilin followers had returned to their native places. Many of them were in very poor health due to lack of food. Between 25,000 to 30,000 persons are currently receiving medical attention in various places in East Timor.

## BRIEFS

OIL TO JAPAN--Jakarta, 12 Sep--Indonesia's oil exports to Japan may actually increase in the near future despite gloomy predictions by some quarters, Mining and Energy Minister Dr Subroto told newsmen here today. He said he was optimistic that Japan would increase her oil purchases from Indonesia because of the country's 7 percent annual economic growth, bigger than the growth in the United States and European countries. Last year Indonesia exported more than 630,000 barrels of crude oil to Japan a day, or about 47 percent of its total oil exports. Exports to the United States were recorded at around 490,000 barrels a day, or 37 percent, and the rest was exported to Trinidad, the Philippines, Taiwan and other countries. The possibility of increased oil exports to Japan was discussed by the mining and energy minister with four leading Japanese oil businessmen: managing director of the Tokyo Electric Power Company Mr Tajiri, vice president of the same company Mr Atsushi Miyamoto, managing director of the Japan-Indonesia Oil Company Mr Nobumasa and the company's Jakarta representative Mr Fukutome. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA COMMERCE MINISTER--Papua New Guinea Commerce Minister Pita Lus conferred with Indonesian Trade and Cooperative Affairs Minister Radius Prawiro in Jakarta on 12 September. The two discussed possible Indonesian assistance for rural economic development in Papua New Guinea. Pita Lus is particularly interested in Indonesian technical assistance to improve the skills of the Papua New Guinean people. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VIEWS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT

BK191406Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Sep (AFP)--Malaysia today expressed cautious optimism over the success of the Camp David peace agreement in the Middle East. Commenting on the agreement reached between President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel after 13 days of hard persuasion by President Carter, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed told AFP tonight that the West Asia problem could be solved only with the acceptance and endorsement of all the parties concerned. Malaysia, which had consistently supported the Arab cause, hoped that current initiatives would bring about lasting peace in West Asia, he added.

## INDONESIAN ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES FOR 8-DAY VISIT

BK191436Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

Kuala Lumpur, 19 Sep (AFP)--Indonesian army chief of staff General Widodo arrived here today on an 8-day familiarisation tour of various army installations in Malaysia. General Widodo, who was accompanied by his wife and senior army officers, was received at the airport by chief of the general staff Tan Sri General Mohamed Ghazali bin Seth and other service chiefs. A Defence Ministry spokesman said that the Indonesian army chief and his Malaysian counterpart would have discussions on closer cooperation between the defence forces of the two countries, particularly in the field of anti-communist operations and joint exercises. A proposed joint army exercise scheduled for next year was also expected to come up for discussions. General Widodo, who is making his first visit to Malaysia as Indonesian army chief, is expected to call on Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and Defence Minister Datuk Abdul Taib bin Mahmud and Defence Ministry officials during his stay here.

## SINGAPORE

## BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ARRIVES; MET BY LEE KUAN YEW

BK201107Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Singapore, 20 Sep (AFP)--Bangladesh President Major General Ziaur Rahman was given a red carpet welcome when he flew into Singapore this afternoon on a 25-hour state visit. President Ziaur, who flew in aboard a special Bangladesh Biman plane, was received at the airport by his host, Singapore President Benjamin Sheares and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. As Gen. Ziaur, in a grey business suit, inspected a guard of honour, a 21-gun salute boomed. He was later introduced to ministers, heads of diplomatic missions and senior officials before the state drive to the presidential palace where he will stay.

Gen. Ziaur, who was accompanied by his minister for commerce, Mr. M. Saifur Rahman; minister for works, Mr. Abdur Rahman; and a delegation of 40 officials, will have talks with Prime Minister Lee tomorrow. Bangladesh sources said the topics of discussion will be centered mainly on economic cooperation and Bangladesh's efforts to woo Singapore investors. It is believed that Gen. Ziaur will also seek Singapore's support for his country's candidature for a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Dacca reports earlier indicated that Singapore had already promised its support to the other contender, Japan. Soon after arrival at the presidential complex, Gen. Ziaur paid a courtesy call on President Sheares. He later attended a reception given by the Bengali and Bangladesh community in Singapore. Tonight he will be the guest of honour at a state dinner hosted by President Sheares. Tomorrow morning, Gen. Ziaur will visit the Jurong industrial complex and the Jurong shipyard before his talks with Mr. Lee. He will return to Dacca tomorrow afternoon.

## SRV PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG CONCLUDES STATE VISIT

## Marcos Speaks at Dinner

OW192206Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1325 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Speech by President Marcos at return dinner given in Manila on 19 September by SRV Premier Pham Van Dong--recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and distinguished members of his delegation, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, guests, friends: Mrs Marcos and I are indeed deeply honored and happy that Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has tendered this dinner in our honor for we represent in these events the entire Filipino people, and we (?applaud) on their behalf the compliments, the accolades that have just been (?given) by this outstanding leader of one of the great nations in Asia for our modest accomplishments in development. Coming from a great and legendary figure like Prime Minister Pham Van Dong [words indistinct] of friendship and brotherhood [words indistinct] of such great dimensions that we cannot but (?say) we have laid the foundation for further achievements between the two countries of Vietnam and the Philippines. For Vietnam shall ever be known as the country led by the wise and resourceful leader Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, a people of such unswerving (?principles) who against overwhelming odds have attained their political independence and written a glorious chapter in the history of mankind that I believe [words indistinct]. For this we congratulate the Vietnamese people and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

There is no denying the fact that after the reunification of Vietnam, Vietnam [words indistinct] for many of the peoples of Southeast Asia, including the Philippines. It was also a source of anxiety and of fears, and now Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has come to (?calm) [words indistinct] (?quiet the fears) of the peoples of Southeast Asia (?vis-a-vis) [words indistinct] Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

For there is need for peace in the region as in the world. The region is undeveloped. There is need to build the institutions and the infrastructures in order that we may catch up with our long delayed destiny and give to our people a fair and just society. This cannot be guaranteed without peace, and peace Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has come to offer to the peoples of Southeast Asia.

We therefore express the gratification not only of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines but of the entire Filipino people, and I am certain that these sentiments are the same sentiments that will be expressed by the other nations that will be visited by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, for he has become a messenger of peace, as well as stability and prosperity, in Southeast Asia.

This is the new dimension that this visit of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has given to the regional effort in Southeast Asia. As Prime Minister Pham Van Dong is remembered for the reunification of Vietnam and the monumental achievements against colonization, so too will he be remembered as a man of peace, and for this, the Philippines certainly gives him the highest form of accolade and compliment.

On our part--on the part of the Filipino people--we extend to him not only the hand of friendship, but as he has offered his heart to us we (?at the same time) offer him our hearts as brothers and friends. We have a saying in the Philippines, in our language, that, more than brothers, close neighbors must be trustful of each other.

Accordingly, having received the assurances and the pledge of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, I say we extend to him full trust and confidence.

Rest assured, Mr Prime Minister, that we shall certainly extend all available support for your initiatives for the stability and prosperity of this region. And our modest resources we shall extend as much as possible to help the people of Vietnam in any possible way to attain the objectives of peace, stability and prosperity.

Therefore, my friends, I ask you to rise and join me for a toast to the continued success and achievements and good health of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, to the prosperity and achievements of the Vietnamese people, to the strengthening friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Philippines and to peace, security and prosperity in this region and the world.

#### Pham Van Dong Departs

BK200227Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Manila, 20 Sep (AFP)--Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong today enplaned for Jakarta on the third leg of his Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) goodwill tour after a 5-day Philippine visit.

He was seen off at Manila International Airport by President and Mrs Ferdinand Marcos, who are scheduled to visit Vietnam possibly early or mid-1979 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

Highlight of the Philippine visit was a joint statement he signed with President Marcos in which both countries joined hands in quest of "peace, independence, freedom and neutrality" in Southeast Asia. The joint statement also bound both countries to refrain from acts of subversion or using force or the threat of force against each other and to solve their differences and disagreements by peaceful means.

The peaceful negotiations clause was particularly significant because the two countries, including China and Taiwan, have rival claims to the Spratly Islands in the Pacific. The Philippines has a similar agreement with China.

The joint pledge not to engage in subversive acts against each other was doubly reassuring for President Marcos because his government is faced with the Communist New People's Army (NPA) insurgency and the southern Moslem rebellion.

At a press conference Tuesday, the Vietnamese leader acknowledged there would be difficulties and time was needed to reach identity of views among the ASEAN countries on the concept of peace, freedom, independence and neutrality.

ASEAN has a project of peace, freedom and neutrality for the ASEAN region. The addition by Mr Pham Van Dong of the word independence is subject to considerably interpretation since the ASEAN countries are and consider themselves independent.

Some political observers contend Vietnam frowns on the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines and would want them dismantled as a long-range objective.

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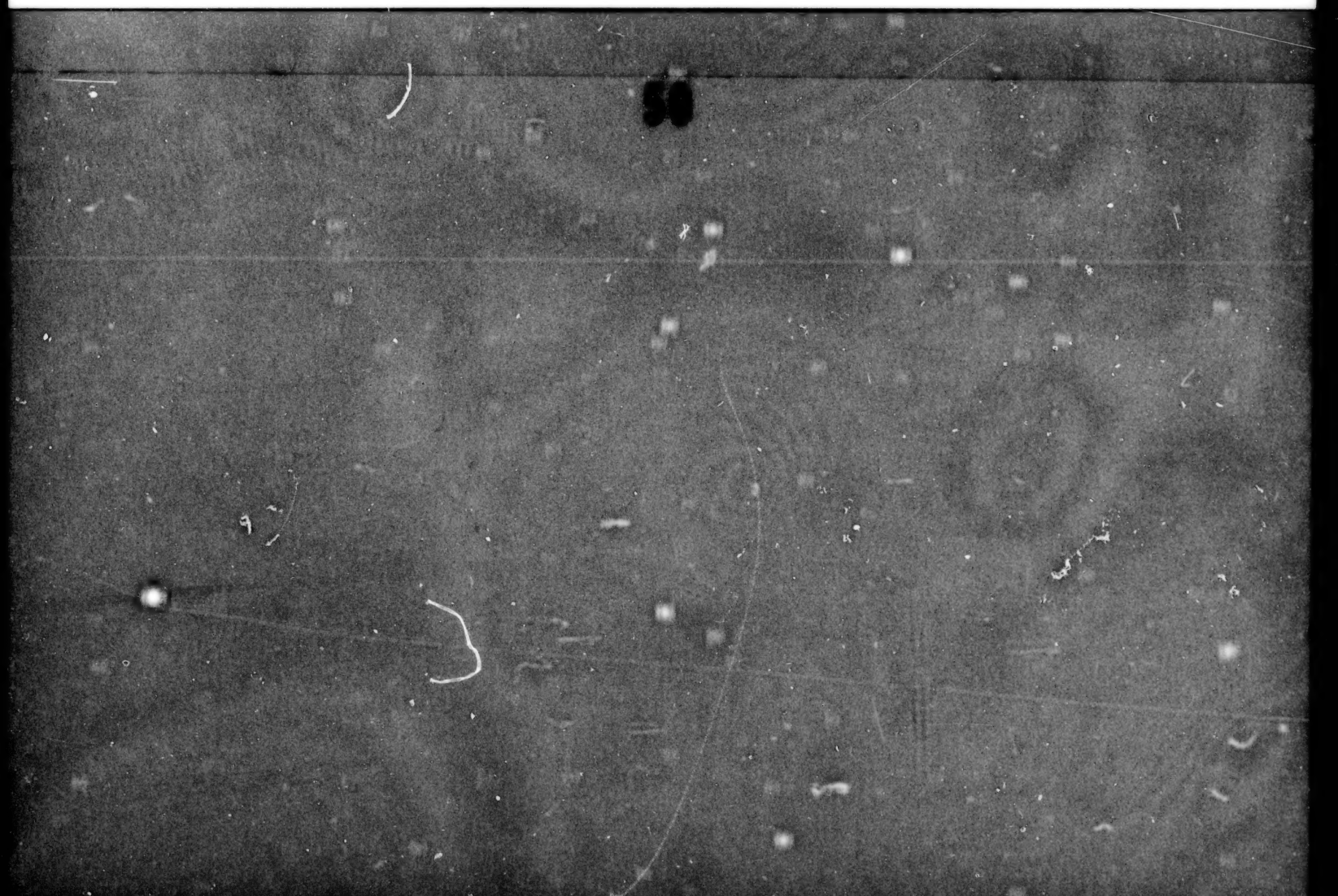
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